

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JULY 23, 1849.

NO. 23.

VOL. XXIX.
LUMBER.
The subscriber has for sale at his Store in Bendersville,
20,000 Chestnut & Oak SHINGLES.
10,000 ft. Yellow Pine Boards,
A lot of Rails, &c.
which he will sell low for Cash.
JOHN BURKHOLDER.
Bendersville, July 9. 3m

NOTICE.
LEFT the service of the subscriber, residing in Mountjoy township, on the 16th ult., an Apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named ROBERT F. LINN, aged about 19 years. All persons are notified not to trust him on my account.
JESSE MACKLEY.
July 9. 3t

COUNTY TREASURER.
THE undersigned, grateful for the warm and generous support extended to him by his friends two years ago, again announces himself a Candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicits the support and suffrages of his fellow-citizens.
JOHN FAHNESTOCK.
Gettysburg, April 30. 1c

COUNTY TREASURER.
THE subscriber respectfully announces himself to the Voters of Adams County, as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention,) and would be thankful for the support of his fellow-citizens.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, April 30. 1c

NOTICE.
Estate of David Wolf, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of DAVID WOLF, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
JACOB LOWER, Admr.
June 18. 6t

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS Institution, for the education of Young Ladies, will be opened on the 7th of May, in High street, under the superintendence of MRS. and MISS WALLACE, who will give instruction in all the elementary and higher branches of an English education; and in Music, Drawing, Painting, French, and Fancy-work.
TERMS.
English studies, for a session of four months, from \$1 to \$5
Music, per quarter of eleven weeks, \$10
Drawing, Oriental Tinting, French, the various kinds of Fancy-work, as Wax-work, Shell-work, Worsted-work, &c., each in advance, per yr. \$5 00
There will be an Examination of the School at the close of each session.
April 16. 1f

REMOVED.
J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
DENTIST.
HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecott's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.
REFERENCES.
Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baugher,
" " " W. M. Reynolds.
Gettysburg, July 3. 1f

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of
HOLLOWAY'S,
such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them, the celebrated HAWTHORNS.
To Farmers he would say he has on hand an excellent assortment of
THERESING MACHINES,
Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters, the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also, Wheelocks and Withers; also, Plows, Cultivators, &c.
BLACKSMITHING and general ironing in different branches, by the best of workmen.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A
FOOT & NAIL CLIPPER,
in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made—
IF Ladies will be waited on at their residence.
All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.
Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.
T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, May 8. 1f

ON HAND AND FOR SALE, by the subscriber, a few **Matheway Cook Stoves.**
GEO. ARNOLD.
June 11. 1f
JUST received—Fresh SHAD, HERRING and MACKEREL, by the Barrel, or retail, at STEVENSON'S Store.
April 30.

Porting.
HOME AND FRIENDS.
Oh, there's a power to make each hour
As sweet as heaven designed it;
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though 'twere there to be found it.
We seek too far for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no charms so dear,
As Home and Friends around us!
We oft destroy the present joy
For future hopes—and praise them;
Whilst flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we'd but stoop to raise them.
FRIENDS ARE A SWEET AIR
When youth's bright spell hath bound us.
But soon we're taught that earth hath naught,
Like Home and Friends around us!
The friends that speed in time of need,
When Hope's last reed is shaken,
Do show us still, that come what will,
We are not quite forsaken.
Though all were night—if I but light
From FRIENDSHIP'S altar crown'd us,
'T would prove the bliss of earth was this—
Our Home and Friends around us!

Miscellaneous.
GENTLE WOMAN.
The great traveller, John Ledyard, has paid to woman one of the most noble tributes ever uttered. "I have observed that, wherever found, women are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings. I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so, and their actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweet draught, and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel with a double relish."
[Mungo Parke, in nearly the same words, adds the same testimony to woman's kindness, that Ledyard does.]

Rules for the Journey of Life.—The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, were, according to his memorandum, thrown together as general way-marks in the journey of life:—"Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to be. Never to show levity when people are professedly engaged in worship. Never to resent a supposed injury, till I know the views and motives of the author of it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate. Never to judge a person's character by external appearance. Always take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow. Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions. Not to dispute with a man more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor an enthusiast. Not to affect to be witty or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another.—To say as little as possible of myself, and those who are near to me. To aim at cheerfulness without levity. Not to obtrude my advice unasked. Never to court the favor of the rich by flattery either their vanity or their vices. To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate. Frequently to review my conduct and note my failings. On all occasions to have in prospect the end of life and a future state."

There is no combination of letters in the English language which excites more pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of a man than the word wife. It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune, and an ever affectionate companion. It conjures up the image of a lovely confiding woman, who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness, to partake with you the cup, whether of woe or joy, which destiny may offer.—The word wife is synonymous with the greatest earthly blessing.
A Good Irish Anecdote.—The Philadelphia publisher an anecdote, recently related in that city by the Rev. Dr. Duff, of Ireland, as follows:
Some years ago, when the beautiful painting of Adam and Eve was exhibited in Ireland, it became the chief topic of conversation. Finally a poor ragged illiterate peasant went to see it. The light was so arranged as to reflect on the picture, and to leave the spectator at the same time in comparative darkness.—The peasant, as he entered the room to see his first parents, was struck with so much astonishment, that he remained speechless for some moments. He stood like a statue, and as though his feet incorporated with the oaken floor of the room. At last with an effort, he turned to his acquaintance and said, "Barney, I'll never say another word against Adam in all my life, for if I had been in the garden I would have ate every apple in it for the sake of such a lovely cratur as Eve." It is needless to add, that this was received with rounds of laughter.

JERUSALEM.
Jerusalem was a ploughed field, and the ground on which the temple now stands, the joint inheritance of two brothers, one of which was married and had several children, the other lived a bachelor.—They cultivated in common the field which had devolved on them by right of their mother. At harvest time the two brothers bound up the sheaves and made of them two equal stacks, which they left upon the field. During the night, a good thought presented itself to the younger. "My brother," said he to himself, "has a wife and children to maintain, it is not right that our shares should be equal; let me then take a few sheaves from my stack, and secretly add to his; he will not perceive it, and, therefore, cannot refuse them." This project the young man immediately executed. That night the elder awoke, and said to his wife, "my brother is young, and lives alone without a companion to assist him in his labors, and console him under his fatigues. It is not just that we should take from the field as many sheaves as he does; let us get up and secretly go and carry a certain number of sheaves to his stack—he will not find it out to-morrow, and, therefore, cannot refuse them;" and they did so accordingly. The next day both brothers went to the field, and each was surprised to find the two stacks alike; neither being able in his own mind to account for the prodigy. They pursued the same course for several successive nights; but as each carried to his brother's stack the same number of sheaves, the stacks still remained equal, till one night they both determined to act sentinel to elucidate the mystery—they met, each bearing the sheaves destined for his brother's stack.
Now the spot where so beautiful a thought at once occurred to, and was so perseveringly acted upon by, two men, must be a place agreeable to God; and men blessed it, and chose it whereon to build a house to his name.
How charming is this tradition! How it breathes the unaffected benevolence of patriarchal morals. How simple, primeval, and natural, is the inspiration leading men to consecrate to God a spot on which virtue has flourished on earth!—I have heard among the Arabs a hundred legends of the same description.—The air of the Bible is breathed all over the East.—*Lemartine's Pilgrimage.*

A Silent Conqueror.—Time is a mighty conqueror. This fact is forcibly illustrated in the erection of a Jewish Synagogue in Canterbury, England, on the site of the ancient house of the redoubted "Knights Templar," once the unrelenting foes of the persecuted Israelites, but now themselves swept from the face of the earth—a striking fulfillment of the prophecy concerning this ancient people, that they shall yet possess the gates of their enemies.
Curious Facts.—In some remarks on the propagation of disease through the medium of miasma, made by Dr. Warren at the meeting of the American Medical Association, the singular fact was stated that the great epidemics of plague, yellow fever and cholera, have never yet invaded the regions south of the equator. It is a still more remarkable fact that the animal and vegetable productions of corresponding latitudes south and north of the equator, scarcely ever present a similarity of species.—*Dust. Rambler.*

Business First, and then Pleasure.—A man who is very rich now, was poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied, "My father taught me never to play till all my work for the day was finished, and never to spend money till I had earned it. If I had but half an hour's work to do in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in a half an hour. After this was done, I was allowed to play; and I could then play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing every thing in its time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this habit that I now owe my prosperity." Let every boy who reads this, go and do likewise, and he will meet a similar reward.
A Yoke of Oxen at one Chew.—Many years ago a Mr. Miller, one of the early settlers of a neighboring town, sold a yoke of oxen for \$50, and received in payment a fifty dollar bank bill, which he carefully folded and deposited in his "tobacco box" for safe keeping. Mr. M. was accustomed to make use of the "weed" at any hour of the day or night even, whenever he felt an inclination for it. The night following the sale of the oxen, he sought his "tobacco-box," and finding a convenient portion, he put it into his mouth, and not readily obtaining the full benefit he expected, he chewed it up most vigorously and effectually, exclaiming as he did so, "No strength in the tobacco!" when recollecting the transaction of the day, and the place where he deposited his treasure, he added, "Ohio! a yoke of oxen at one chew!"—*Maine Farmer.*

Utility of Nettles.—It is a singular fact, that steel dipped in the juice of the nettle becomes flexible. Dr. Thornton, who has made the medicinal properties of our wild plants his peculiar study, states that lint dipped in nettle juice, and put up the nostril, has been known to stay the bleeding of the nose, when all other remedies have failed—and adds that fourteen or fifteen of the seeds ground into powder, and taken daily, will cure the swelling in the neck, known by the name of goitre, without in any way injuring the general habit.—*Medical Times.*
Wear of the Niagara.—The 710,000 tons of water which each minute pour over the precipice of Niagara are estimated to carry away a foot of the cliff every year. Taking this, and adopting the clear geological proof that the fall once existed at Queensstown, four miles up, we must suppose a period of 20,000 years occupied in this recession of the cataract to its actual site; while in the delta of the Mississippi, nearly 14,000 square miles in extent, and estimated founded on its present rate of increase, and on calculation of the amount of earthy matter brought down the stream, has justified Mr. Lyell in alleging that 67,000 years must have elapsed since the formation of this deposit began.

Superlative Unconcern.—The tranquility and phlegm of the Scotch in most extraordinary circumstances, "brings to mind," says Coleman, in his "Random Records," the incredible tale of the Scotchman tumbling from one of the loftiest houses in the old town of Edinburgh. He slipped, says the legend, off the roof of a habitation sixteen stories high; and when midway in his descent through the air, he arrived at a lodger looking out of a window of the eighth floor, to whom (as he was an acquaintance) he observed, en passant, "Eh, Saundry, man, sic a fa' as I shall hae!"
A Delicate Libel.—A quiet, elderly gentleman found himself one of four travellers in a railway carriage. The other three were ladies, who talked from the beginning to the end of the journey—kept up, in fact, so lengthened a conversation, that it was exactly two hundred miles long. When nearly at the terminus, the most voluble of the ladies expressed a hope to the gentleman that the incessant colloquy had not disturbed him. "By no means, madam," he said, politely; "I have been married exactly five and twenty years."

Doubtful Compliment.—An exchange paper contains a card, signed by two or three gentlemen whose premises had been saved from fire through the exertion of the firemen and other citizens, thanking them for their generous efforts, and stating that they should be most happy to reciprocate the favor!
Not altogether unlike a good-hearted Dutchman, who dwelt in this city in the time of one of the early governors, and who professed to cure all cases of hydrophobia. He paid a visit to his Excellency, and, being treated to all the hospitalities of the house, was highly pleased with him, and, slapping the Governor familiarly on the back, he exclaimed, "Governor, you ish a very clever fellow; ant I hopes you will pe pit mit a mat to, ant I will cure you for nothing!"—*Albany Argus.*

An Affectionate Wife.—"My dear, the fowls have nearly destroyed the garden. Did you not see them while I was absent?"
"Yes, my love, but I could not bear the thought of driving them away, they seemed to take so much pleasure in scratching."
Dane Brown.—A Dutchman looking for a person by the name of Dunn, who owed him a "small account," asked a wag near Sweeney's eating house, where No. 66 Chatham street was, as he wished to find Mr. Dunn. The wag told him to go into Sweeney's and the first person he met at the table was the very gentleman he was inquiring for.

The Dutchman went in about as slow as a jackass towards a peck of oats, and the "first gentleman" happened to be an Irishman.
"Are you Dunn?" asked the Dutchman.
"Dane!" said Pat; "by my sowl, I am only jist comminder."
To Measure Hay in the Stack.—More than twenty years since, I copied the following method of measuring hay, from some publication, and having verified its general accuracy, I have both bought and sold by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers where the means of weighing are not at hand: "Multiply the length, breadth and height into each other, and if the hay is somewhat scutled ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve yards per ton."

Sir Peter Lely made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, having found by experience, that whenever he did so, his pencil took a tint from it. Apply the same rule to bad books and bad company.
On the Infallible Recipe.—John Bruce, Highland piper to Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford, prescribed, as a remedy for cramp, with which his master was often afflicted, twelve stones taken from twelve south-running streams, on which Sir Walter was to sleep, and be of course restored. Sir Walter told him that the recipe was infallible, but to make it entirely successful, the stones must be wrapped in a garment belonging to a widow who had never wished to marry again. This was hopeless; and the piper abandoned his efforts to complete the charm.

A MELANCHOLY STORY.
On the afternoon of Thursday, the 14th ult., Mrs. Mary Barnett, consort of Mr. Robert P. Barnett, of Prairieville, Pike county, Missouri, and daughter of Mr. Archer Brown of Lynchburg, Virginia, sat out, in company with her niece and nephew, to visit the daughter of a friend who was ill. After travelling about two miles they discovered a cloud rising, and determined to stop at the house of an acquaintance, near by, until the cloud should pass over. But at that moment a young man rode up and informed them that the young lady was not expected to live through the ensuing night. This determined Mrs. Barnett to go on with him, leaving her niece and nephew to follow on after the storm, which was fast approaching. Immediately after the rain had ceased, which was about an hour from the time of their stopping, the niece and nephew resumed their journey, and in about a mile they came upon the dead bodies of their aunt and the young man, Mr. George Wells, formerly of Albemarle county, Virginia, together with their horses, lying by the road side, all having been killed by lightning. The screams of the young lady brought to the scene of death several neighbors who were in hearing, when every effort was made to resuscitate them, but in vain. Mrs. Barnett has left to mourn their loss a father, two sisters, an interesting little daughter of twelve years of age, and an affectionate husband, now on an expedition to California. The work of death did not stop here. Just after dark of the same evening the sick lady referred to, Miss Maria Louisa, daughter of Mr. Joseph Roberts, formerly of Nelson county, Virginia, who but a week before was in the bloom of youth and health, bid adieu to all that was earthly.

Frightful Nuisances in New York.—A correspondent of the New York Herald gives a frightful account of some of the nuisances of that city. He describes a location known as the "bone boiling and burning places," which, he says, "are hemmed in by many well built three story houses, and a numerous body of people, who are, however, rapidly thinning out by death from cholera—death, in a large majority of the cases, doubtless, caused by the presence and fell effects of the nuisances just spoken of—death five times as frequent as that of the Five Points, although the ground is high, and, naturally, there is a fine, fresh exhilarating air abroad. Twenty carcasses of horses and cattle are thus boiled in huge kettles, and in the open air, every day, or one hundred and forty per week, together with about thirty tons of bones, which, when collected, are generally black and staid, and with pieces of flesh in adherence. Such boilings are offensive as would be those of four hundred human corpses per week. All such concerns are kept out of the cities in the old world, and only tolerated in desert-like places." He adds: "A thousand hogs are fed at our boileries out of the soap that comes from the carcasses, and which is run into immense troughs generally, though sometimes into places scooped hastily out of the mere ground surface." This is indeed terrible, if true.

The Dead Come to Life.—A most singular affair occurred near Mt. Adams, on Thursday afternoon. An elderly lady, who had but the day previous followed to the grave her husband, was taken with the same malady, cholera, on the following morning, and ere the setting of the sun, she was clothed in the garments of death, ready to be lowered in her last resting place. During the night, a noise was heard, and on proceeding to the place from whence it came, what was the astonishment of her friends to behold the supposed deceased sitting in an upright position, pale and haggard, presenting a picture beyond the power of description. It was evident that she had been laboring under the influence of narcotics, which caused temporary suspension of the animal functions. She was stripped of her shroud and is now in a fair way of recovery.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Relief for California Emigrants.—We see it stated that the President has ordered extra mules and horses, belonging to the United States, to be taken out by various military expeditions to the west, for the purpose of relieving the emigrants on their way to California; and has given positive instructions that at proper intervals relays of mules and wagons of corn, and other subsistence, be sent along the line of emigration, that our people may not perish without help, and die for want of food.

On the Infallible Recipe.—John Bruce, Highland piper to Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford, prescribed, as a remedy for cramp, with which his master was often afflicted, twelve stones taken from twelve south-running streams, on which Sir Walter was to sleep, and be of course restored. Sir Walter told him that the recipe was infallible, but to make it entirely successful, the stones must be wrapped in a garment belonging to a widow who had never wished to marry again. This was hopeless; and the piper abandoned his efforts to complete the charm.

FRUITS OF WHIG POLICY.
The benefits resulting from the Whig administration of the State Government are already every where manifesting themselves. Notwithstanding the injury inflicted upon the manufacturing interests by the tariff act of 1846, we find, under a change of policy in the State administration favorable to that interest, numerous factories spring up in the towns of the interior, which give promise not only of the employment of capital, but of creating a demand for labor, which under a favorable policy also in the administration of the General Government, shall give to Pennsylvania her rightful portion as one of the greatest producing States. The governmental policy of our State has heretofore tended to diminish the demand for labor, and to drive capital to other States for investment, especially in manufactures, by opposing associated wealth, so that even under the tariff of 1842, while manufactures in other States were prospering, the establishment of a cotton factory at Lancaster afforded the only instance, we believe, of any progress in that respect in Pennsylvania. In New England, under that system which afforded protection to our manufactures, and a wise policy of State Government allowing the association of capital, new manufactures were springing into existence daily, and that section of country became a busy hive of producers of all sorts of goods fitted to the wants of the people, while both labor and capital were fully employed. In no respect can either of the New England States surpass Pennsylvania, in all that is required for a great manufacturing State—not even in the skill of their artisans; but we have rather many advantages which they do not possess, and a wholesome policy on the part of the Government only is needed for their full development. It was one of the first acts of the present Whig State Administration, to secure to our citizens a general manufacturing law, which would enable those with even limited means to associate together for the purpose of engaging in manufacturing enterprises, and under its wholesome provisions we have now two cotton factories in Lancaster instead of one, while the stock of a third has been subscribed for; a company has been formed in Harrisburg for manufacturing purposes, and others are in progress in Reading, York, and other places. These manufactories will unite all the latest improvements in the matter of their construction, and also in their machinery, and possessing in this respect many advantages over the earlier establishments, will go into operation under the encouragement offered by the State government, notwithstanding the adverse state of the market, and in anticipation of that change in the policy of the National Administration, to which every one who has the true interests of Pennsylvania at heart, is now looking forward.

We have said that Pennsylvania has no superior in all that is necessary to constitute a great manufacturing State. Not only is this true so far as her inexhaustible mines of coal and iron, her forests of timber, and her productive soil are concerned, but she has every other natural advantage, to which we may add as power over all—the intelligence and aptness of her citizens. We have a hardy, industrious German population, and it is the testimony of many of the most extensive and experienced manufacturers, both here and at the east, that in point of aptness, industry and productiveness, they cannot be surpassed as "help" in our factories: they make the best hands, the most skilful, apt and industrious, and when our cotton and woolen factories shall have been reared in all our thousands and villages, they will afford profitable employment to all who may choose to work in them, and the whole State will share the benefit of active, productive industry. Other branches of industry will keep pace with manufactures. The plough, the loom, and the anvil—the forge, the furnace and the mine, will each contribute to the general wealth.—We need but wise government to secure to us home manufactures and a home market—home industry and home happiness.—*Daily News.*

Gold Fish in the Hudson.
The Gold Fish, originally from China, and hitherto chiefly known in ornamental ponds or glass globes in this country, has become quite naturalized in the Hudson river near Newburg. Fishermen have caught specimens from eight to ten inches long, both in the Hudson itself and in the mouth of Matteawan creek, which were emptied into the creek ten years ago, and they have so multiplied as to fairly stock the creek and river in that vicinity.

The editor of the Tuscarawas Advocate, who is from the Isle of St. Patrick, in speaking of the probable mode in which a man recently committed suicide in his neighborhood, says:
"No doubt he had taken poison, as an empty phial, containing laudanum, was found by his side."
Singular Death.—An infant named Charles A. McIntire, about a year and a half old, died in this city on Monday—having, while playing with a fork, thrust it through the eye into the brain.—*Boston Traveller.*

RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.) has issued the following response to the appointment of a Fast Day by the National Executive.

To the Ministers and Members of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.:

BELOVED BRETHREN: In view of the ravages of the pestilence; of our judgments of the law of God; of the judgments of Heaven, by flood and fire, upon our people; and of the withholding of spiritual influences to so great a degree from the Church, our General Assembly set apart the 28th of last June as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

But still the ravages of the pestilence are increasing and extending, and the President of the United States has appointed the first Friday of August as a day of national fasting, humiliation, and prayer, on which, as a people, through Jesus Christ our Lord, "to implore the Almighty, in his own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us."

And last of all you should deem the keeping of the one day a reason for the neglect of the other, on the advice of several brethren, I would hereby express to you my conviction that the keeping of the day set apart by our Chief Magistrate will be in entire accordance with the uniform history and custom of our church, and with the spirit of the recommendation of the last Assembly.

And I would hereby affectionately advise all our Ministers and Churches sacredly and in true faith to consecrate the third day of August next to the great purposes of its appointment.

NICHOLAS MURRAY,
Moderator of the General Assembly,
Elizabethtown, July 11, 1849.

A Prayer, by Kossuth, the President of Hungary.—The following prayer offered by Kossuth will be interesting to our readers. It was offered by him kneeling amid the multitude, at the grave of the Magyar heroes who fell in the battle of Rappynia, and was originally published in the Opposition, a journal of Pesth.

Almighty Lord! God of the warriors of Arpad! Look down from thy starry throne upon thy imploring servant, and from whose lips the prayer of millions ascends to thy Heaven, praising the unsearchable power of thine Omnipotence. O God, over me, shines thy sun and beneath me repose the relics of my fallen heroic brethren; above my head the sky is blue, and under my feet the earth is dyed red with the holy blood of the children of our ancestors. Let the animating beams of thy sun fall here, that flowers may spring up from the blood, so that these hills of departed beings may not moulder unadorned. O God, our fathers and God of the nations I hear and bless the voice of our warriors, and which the arm and the soul of brave nations thunder to break the iron band of tyranny as it forges its chains. As a free man I kneel on these fresh graves, by the remains of my brothers. By such a sacrifice as theirs Thy Earth would be consecrated were it all stained with sin. O God! on this holy soil, above these graves, no race of slaves can live. O Father! Father of our fathers! Mighty over myriads! Almighty God of the Heaven, the Earth and the Seas! From these bones springs a glory whose radiance is on the brow of my people. Hallow their dust with Thy grace, that the ashes of my fallen heroic brethren may rest in peace! Leave us not, Great God of battles! In the holy name of the nations, praised be Thy Omnipotence. Amen.

Kossuth and the Jews.—It is related of Kossuth that he paid a visit to the Jewish Synagogue at Grosswanden while the Israelites were at prayer. After the service was over, he addressed them in his peculiar style, and requested forgiveness in the name of the nation, for the unjust acts done and burdens imposed upon their race during so many centuries; he thanked them for their bravery and devotion to the public cause, and gave them a solemn assurance that from henceforth the law would acknowledge no distinctions between individuals based upon a difference of religious belief.

Good Natured Politics.—In Indiana, the canvass for Governor is conducted in a manner that deserves to be remembered. The Brookville

Mason and Wright are canvassing the State very pleasantly together. They ride, eat and sleep together, nothing personal and unpleasant occurring to mar their kind feelings for each other. They are both professors of religion, and members of the same church. This is the first instance in the history of our State when both candidates travel and speak together. Their arrangements are for each to speak one hour, and then to close with a half hour speech from each, making in all three hours.

Marrying Early.—Lieut. Lynch, in his notice of the Jews of Tiberias, on the sea of Galilee, says:—"The females marry very early. There was one in the house, then eleven and a half years of age, who, we are assured, had been married eighteen months. Mr. Wiseman pointed out another, a mere child in appearance, ten years of age, who had been two years married. It seemed incredible."

It is stated in a late Chillicothe, Ohio, paper, that a horse was stung to death by bees, while grazing in a lot in that city. These insects, as if by preconcerted arrangement, sallied forth in a body from their hives, which were in an adjoining lot, and surrounded the animal, assailing him at all points, and put him to death in less than three hours.

Destructive Fire at Manchunk.

A letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, dated Manchunk, Pa., July 15, says:

I have barely time to announce that our hitherto fortunate town has been visited by a most destructive fire. It originated about 9 o'clock this morning, in a stable belonging Mr. Farzinger's house, and a strong wind blowing at the time, the flames communicated to adjoining buildings, and in the space of three hours, the business part of the town was in ashes. Among the sufferers were Messrs. Dodson Williams—building and stock of goods consumed; J. M. Joseph, barber and hair dresser—all destroyed; John Meers, dwelling house, tin shop and stock; W. H. Fister, saddler shop; J. Seisenring's store, goods, and dwelling house; Packer & Olevines' shoe store; Asa Packer's store, and dwelling house were all consumed. Most of Packer's, Packer & Olevines' goods were saved. On the opposite side of the street the sufferers were Messrs. Deal & Sash, clothing store, dwelling house and shop; T. Brelsford, dwelling house; M. C. Connor's Union Hotel and House-adjoining County Buildings and Offices, Jail, &c. The public documents were, I believe, mostly saved. The total loss of property may be estimated at \$125,000, a portion of which was insured. Its course was east, crossing Market square, until it reached Harlan's large brick dwelling. Great praise is due to the citizens and distant friends for their efforts to subdue the flames.

A man, in attempting to gain a seat upon the cars, while in motion, as they were descending from the Nesquehoning, laden with men coming to the fire, lost his balance, and fell across the rail. The cars passed over him, severing his body almost in two. He died shortly afterwards.

At New York, the total number of deaths week before last, was nine hundred and ninety-one—a greater number than ever before—against 284 in the corresponding week last year, and 702 the week previous. Of these 451 are reported as by cholera, while there were only 117 the preceding week of this disease. Of the deaths of cholera, 122 occurred in public establishments. This 991 deaths exceed the maximum week of 1832 by 194, while the cholera interments of that week were 232 more than during the past week. It must be borne in mind, however, that the present population of the city is about double what it was in 1832. The whole number of deaths by the disease, from its commencement, up to Monday inclusive, was 1630. In 1832, up to the same period of the epidemic, the deaths were 2999.

Among the latest victims at New York, are Mr. James Reyburn, commission merchant; David B. Ogden, the distinguished counsellor at law; Mr. Wyckoff, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad; and Dr. A. Breinard, who became prostrated by his efforts to relieve others. Mr. Ogden expired at his residence at Port Richmond, on Wednesday morning. He was very much engaged on Friday (that hot day) in court. A walk afterwards, and an exposure to the sun, developed symptoms of disease, that led to his sudden death. Mr. Reyburn, above mentioned, was formerly of Baltimore, and was President of the St. Patrick's Society in New York.

The Physicians appear to be more frequently the victims of the epidemic than any other class, probably from their greatest exposure and the fatigue attending their professional duties. At Chicago, Buffalo and New York the names of practising physicians are mentioned as dying of cholera. In St. Louis five have died: Drs. H. Lane, Pollock, Farrer, Drake and Barbour. The first, Dr. Hardage Lane, was the foremost man of the faculty of that city.

Case of Total Depravity.—However much mankind may differ and dispute about the doctrine of total depravity, we are sometimes, though we are glad to say seldom, compelled to behold instances where humanity has sunk into depths of degradation and depravity so appallingly low as to settle forever this disputed point. Such a case occurred a few days ago at the hospital in this city. A sick Irishman, who had fallen under

the care of one of the city physicians, was found in a hut almost entirely destitute of furniture, and with no bed to lie upon but a large box with a blanket spread over it. He had suffered severely from the cholera morbus, and had drunk liquor thirteen times that day. The physician had him removed to the hospital, and having provided him with food and other necessities, left the man's wife to nurse him, very shortly after the doctor left, the wife gathered up all the articles that had been procured for her husband, carried them to the nearest grog shop and pawned them for whiskey, with which she returned to where her husband lay, and immediately got herself drunk. Her husband died the next day. Let metaphysicians dispute no more about total depravity.—Rochester American.

Two Governors in Florida.—Advice from Florida inform us that Gov. Mossely, the old Democratic executive, still holds on to his office, and intends doing so till October next. Gov. Thomas Down, Whig, who was elected last fall, has been installed, so that Florida is blessed with two Governors.

Bishop Purcell, in an address to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Cincinnati, says: "We lose more than seventy a day, more than five hundred a week, of our Catholic population."

The Emigrants on the Plains—Trouble with the Indians.

The Fort Kearney correspondent of the St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, of the 6th inst., under date of the 10th ult., says:—Five thousand and ninety-two wagons, at sundown last

night, had moved past this place towards the golden regions of California, and about one thousand more, I think, are still behind. The fever, however, in many cases, has completely subsided, and in others a few more doses of rain will put them in a fair way of recovery. A few are daily turning back, and many more would follow suit did they not stand in fear of the ridicule that is most sure to await them on reaching home. I mentioned in my last that a collision had taken place between a party of emigrants and some Indians, in which the latter had met with some loss. Since then more of the particulars have been made known. It appears the emigrants were from Ohio, and moving along on the Old Fort Kearney road, some eighty miles from here, when they lost two of their cattle. Upon going in search of them, they found their remains, and a party of about twenty Pawnee Coups at the same time. Presuming that the Indians had killed their cattle, which was no doubt the case, they immediately attacked them, killing five on the spot, and wounding six others. Two of the whites were also wounded, but not seriously. Reports have just reached here that a party of Pawnees are molesting straggling emigrants on the St. Joseph road, and Maj. Clinton and Lieut. Ogle, with a company of Dragoons, leave this evening to hunt them up. These Pawnees are the greatest scoundrels on the plains, and a good sound drubbing is the only thing that will bring them to their senses, and sooner or later they must receive it. Many cases of reported Indian outrages, however, can easily be traced to other sources, for all are not angels that are bound for the Pacific. Not a day passes that some poor fellow is not tumbled out on the prairies, bag and baggage, to shift for himself. The emigrants have suffered much from the cholera, and I understand the different roads are studded with graves; from the frontier to within 80 or 100 miles of this place, when all disease appears to be left behind.

Another Narrow Escape from Dying Illness.—Some four or five appalling cases of this sort have occurred at Cincinnati and St. Louis, lately, in the midst of the fearful rate of mortality from the scourge. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 13th, gives the latest as follows:

"We learn from Col. Williamson, of Lookland, that a man was seized with cholera, in that town on Wednesday, and died in a few hours—or rather he was pronounced dead, and the paraphernalia of mourning was assumed. The body was laid out and placed in the coffin, but a few hours previous to the time appointed for his funeral, the DEAD man rose from his coffin, to the great terror of those around, and walked out of it in his shroud! He divested himself of the garments of the grave, and is now apparently a well man. It is needless to add that he sent the coffin back, having no further use for it. This is true, and it is another warning against too much haste in burials."

Railroad Iron.—This article is now sold in New York city, of English manufacture, at about \$42 per ton, which is death and destruction to the American manufacturer and the American laborer in the iron workshops. The mills now in operation only live on their old contracts, making iron ordered long ago, as in the case of the Hudson River Railroad, whose rails the Trenton and Boynton mills are making at \$68.50 per ton. This is a difference of \$25 per ton; and when the contract was made, it was made as low as the mills could afford it, or the company could get it; but the difference shows what ruin the Tariff of 1846 is creating for American labor and American iron. The Berks & Schuylkill Journal says that to be independent, a nation must not only make its iron, but have within its bosom, the material of which it is made, and of that material make. To be riding eternally on rails made in British workshops, and by British hands, is but a better than living on British laws and customs, and surely it is paying Britain the highest tax and the highest compliment.

The Queen at a Ball—Going it with a Rush.—The writer of the "Metropolitan Gossip," in the Liverpool Albion, and a very clever gossip, he is, thus speaks of the Queen on the night of the ball at the Duke of Norfolk's:

"Her Majesty danced nearly all night long, and an admirable dancer she is—not going through the affair as if she were at a funeral, but dancing for the genuine love of the thing. Before very long she danced her hair out of its fastenings, what do you call the tangle? and it fell down her back; but she did not stop to have it arranged, (which was subsequently done by two of the Ladies Lenox, the Duke of Richmond's daughters,) but went through the waltz (with the Prince, her husband, observed to the end. Shortly afterwards she danced one of her earrings out; it was picked up by the Marchioness of Aylesbury and given to the Duchess of Kent, who restored it to Prince Albert."

The Republic of Peru, after a lapse of twenty years of discredit, has given notice of its intention to pay the interest on its debts, and for this purpose has called in the outstanding bonds and exchanged them for others, conferring the benefits of interest to twenty years bonds.

Display of Brilliants, Pearls and Gold at Saratoga.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from the United States Hotel, Saratoga, July 11th, says:

"Since my last, there have been many times as many brilliant jewels as last time. General Herrera, (ex-president of Peru,) his lady and daughter, who have expressed themselves highly delighted with this country, are here. Mrs. Herrera is a remarkably handsome woman, and dresses in the most superb style. Last evening she wore brilliants, pearls and diamonds to the amount of eight thousand dollars. The cross she wore was all brilliants, and the chain of her watch all pearls and brilliants. Above the cross was a breast-pin of pearls, and a very large one was set in the middle. Her earrings were also composed of pearls, with two brilliants in each, and her bracelets were of brilliants and gold. Her necklace was also very rich. The general himself is a very polished gentleman and exceedingly affable. The young lady is a daughter by a former wife; she is married to Edward Mickle, Esq., a Baltimorean, and a very wealthy merchant, having houses in Peru, Chili and San Francisco. He is at present in Chili. The general has another daughter, by the present lady, who is at school in Baltimore, which place he is about to visit. There are other Spaniards of distinction here. Don Manuel Espinosa, lady and two daughters; Don Francisco Aguirre, a sugar planter, who is said to be worth one hundred thousand dollars a year, (in 1832 he lost 600 negroes by the cholera,) and Thomas Galon, an eminent jurist, who has retired, having made a large fortune. There is another foreigner, a very gentlemanly man, Don Diego Loyne."

The Richmond Republican has the following:

Cholera among the Blacks—Their Impudence in Eating.—One cannot but be struck at the great disproportion in the number of whites and blacks carried off by the cholera. The latter seemed to bear the chief brunt of the visitation. At least five blacks die to one white. The reason is that they do not control their appetites, and live imprudently. If they eat a thing, that is reason enough with them for having it. In addition to this, they nearly all believe that a man's time is fixed, and that it is scarcely worth his while to try and avoid it.

What is amusing, even in so serious a matter as an attack of the cholera, is the uniform pertinacity with which its colored subjects will deny to their medical attendants that they have eaten anything which could make them sick. An eminent physician of our city informed us that on being called to a negro suddenly attacked with cholera, he asked him whether he had been eating fruit or vegetables. "Oh, no, Sir," was the reply, "nothing of the kind." "What have you eat no apples or cherries?" "No, no," said the negro, "I never eat 'em at any time of the year." "Well, I believe you have," said the doctor, and I'll prove it in a short time. The physician administered a vomit, the result of which was the ejection of about a quart of apples, stems, seed and all! "Well," said the Doctor, "I thought you told me you had not been eating apples. Look at those. Are they not apples?" "They does look like 'em, Sir. Are they not apples?" "Yes, Sir, they are, that's a fact." "Well, how did they get into you, if you did not eat 'em?" "Please, Massa, I don't know, but I never eat anything of the kind."

The conclusion to which our medical friend came was, that "the only way to get the truth out of a negro is to vomit it out of him," and that, even then, he won't own to it.

Novel Cure for the Cholera.—There are so many certain cures for cholera, that some wit has been provoked to say that the wonder is, that any body dies of it. In a Paris paper we find an account of a cure, unlike any we have seen. A man's wife was attacked in the morning while he was absent. The neighbors called in a Doctor, who furnished the usual prescriptions. She, nevertheless, continued to sink till toward night, when the husband returned very much intoxicated. He forthwith threw all the phials out doors, kicked his neighbors out after them, and began to treat his wife unmercifully. The beating effected what the medicine could not—it produced a reaction—and the woman got well immediately. This is the only good effect of drunkenness we recollect to have seen chronicled.

Influence of Imagination.—In reference to cholera, as well as other diseases, there is great truth in the old adage, "Conceit can kill. Conceit can cure." The following facts will show. A curious experiment, says the London Medical Times, was recently tried in Russia with some murderers. They were placed, without knowing it, in four beds where four persons had died of cholera. They did not take the disease. They were then told they were to sleep in beds where some persons had died of malignant cholera; but the beds were, in fact, new, and had not been used at all. Nevertheless, three of them died of the disease within four hours.

Terrible Fourth July Accident.—In Dexter, Maine, on the 4th inst., a party of young men riding in a wagon and playing with India crackers, set fire to some cartridges for cannon which they had in a box, by which they were blown up; three were killed and three others badly burnt. Among them were four brothers named Abbott.

A Long Runaway Match.

A letter from the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated on Thursday, details the following incident:

"Yesterday afternoon a very handsome German girl, accompanied by a Dutch maid, and a young man, were presented to the Mayor by an interpreter, (neither of them could speak a word of English,) but the interpreter made known to his honor the object of their visit to him, which was to request him to join them in the holy bands of matrimony. Our amiable mayor, after satisfying himself that all was right, acted as they desired, and the twain are now one. It appears they both eloped; that the parents of each objected to the marriage, so they concluded to come to the U. S. and accomplish the purpose. They will leave again in the next steamer, and it is to be hoped they will be happy. The gentleman was desirous of remaining a few months, but the lady wanted to go and see her mother. This is about the latest run-away match that has taken place for a long time."

The Tariff of 1846.—The ruinous Tariff of 1846 is further exemplified by the stoppage of the furnaces of the Block-bridge Iron Company.

The Berkshire (Mass.) Courier says that at the late annual meeting of this Company, it was decided not to increase the stock of iron on hand, and the consequence is, the stoppage of their furnaces on the 1st of July, and the throwing out of employ, directly and indirectly, over two hundred hands. Perhaps there is no one other interest more directly injured by the ruinous tariff than the iron interest; the per centage of labor employed to produce an hundred dollars worth of iron being far greater than that of any other great manufacturing interest of this country to produce a like amount of goods; consequently the pauper labor of Europe is brought more fully into competition with the well fed, well clothed, and well paid laborers of our own country in the iron trade.

Singular Presentation.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, speaking of the narrative of the Dead Sea Expedition, and in connection of the death of Lieut. Dale, relates a singular presentation of Mrs. Dale, and gives the language she used at the time. The correspondent says: "One of the gentlemen told that she had said to him on the 24th July, 'I wish you to note this day; my spirits are so oppressed, my feelings are so unaccountably strange, that I am sure some great calamity awaits me—note it, that this is the 24th July.' It was the day her husband died."

Pine Lumber in Maine.—A correspondent of the Maine People's Press, writing from Moosehead Lake, June 18, tells of having just taken across said lake, a distance of 17 miles, the largest raft of pine logs ever seen thereabouts—containing, by actual survey, twenty-one and three fourths acres. These logs are taken at different landings upon the eastern shore of the lake, and towed by steamboats across to the outlet—or head—of the Kennebec waters, by which they are borne to market.

The Fish Dying.—The Baltimore Patriot learns from a gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, that both sides of Chesler are lined with dead fish, from the smallest to the largest size. The same phenomenon was observed during the existence of the cholera in 1832, and the causes which then existed have no doubt produced a like effect now.

Cholera among Hogs, &c.—The Cincinnati papers state that hogs, and even horses, in the street, have been smitten with the cholera, and died. The Louisville Courier, of the 13th inst., learns that Mr. Crutchfield, living about 50 miles below Cincinnati, lost about 38 of his hogs in a single night, the hogs apparently suffering great pain, and in continued cramps and spasms.

Mortality Doubled.—The whole number of deaths in New York city, during the eight weeks ending Saturday week, was 4,255, more than double the number in the corresponding period of 1848, when the total was 2,090.

Just Like Them.—The down-reasters having their market for lobsters spoiled by the cholera, are packing them in ice and shipping them to Barbadoes, where they have quick sales and good prices.

War Upon Ice Cream.—The committee of Putsburg have expelled the ice cream sellers from the market houses during the prevalence of the cholera.

A Coincidence.—In Carrolton Parish, La., recently, Mr. W. E. Blackburne was nominated by the Whigs for the State Legislature, and on the same day Mr. Blackburne was killed in a street fight at Frankfort, Ky.

A tombstone in Cleveland bears only the words, "Little Charley." How much do those two words tell of a blighted hope, a withered flower, a desolated hearth. Grief is eloquent in its very silence.

One Woman Killed by Another.—We learn from the Fort Smith Ark. Herald that a murder was lately committed in Scott county, in that State, by a Mrs. Job, a young married woman, upon the body of an elderly widow by the name of Northern. The parties met in a potato patch, when Mrs. Job drew a knife and plunged it into the breast of Mrs. Northern, who fell dead immediately. Jealousy, the green-eyed monster, was the cause.

Teaching Incidents of the Epidemic abroad.

In our exchanges, and some also that are really shocking. The Newark Advertiser says:

"A distressing and remarkable case of mortality and family affliction is reported at Millville, N. J. A Mrs. Smith being alarmed lest her children might have the cholera, took them on Saturday to the residence of her brother, some miles out, for safety. On Sunday morning three of the four were taken with the cholera, and lay in the embrace of death before night. They had eaten profusely of green apples and other fruit, the day previous."

Mr. Richards, Clock Inspector of the Sixth Ward, St. Louis, gives some sad details, thus:—"In going through this district," he found a house situated on Carr street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, which was occupied by two or three families.

In one case, the mother had died, leaving four children, the father of whom is constantly drunk; and at the time of my first visit to the house, the man was drunk and in bed with the dead woman, and is drunk now. The other case is that of a widow, having two children; she is also continually drunk. The children are therefore at the mercy of any who may interest themselves about them; a poor dependence at this particular moment."

Funny Cholera Cases.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, of Saturday, notices a cholera case in that city, quite as remarkable as some of those reported here. A woman residing at the corner of 10th and Parrish streets, was suddenly taken ill. A doctor was sent for. When he came, he said she had a severe attack of Asiatic cholera, and treated her for such; but, in the course of the afternoon another doctor was sent for, who gave her relief, by bringing to the world a beautiful daughter. We were made cognizant of a case on Sunday, which probably came nearer cholera. A man, who the evening before had been drinking freely, and had eaten twelve frogs for his supper—an unusual diet with him—was taken down in the morning, and died before night.—N. Y. Sun.

Metamorphosis of Life by Four Ladies.—Two young ladies of the Charitable Seminary at Dayton, and a Mr. Strain were drowned at that place recently. Mr. Strain plunged in to save them after they had been upset in a boat, with two girls and a boy, and, being taken with the cramp, sunk while swimming to shore with the two. He left a wife and eight children. The parents of the girls, Messrs. Ferguson and Clevell, reside in New York. A party of young ladies and gentlemen were formed at Middletown, Conn., on the 10th, for the purpose of a picnic excursion to the lake in the adjoining county of Middlefield. One of the ladies, who was to have been married on the 11th, wandered away, in company with a female friend, from the rest, and accidentally slipped down the bank into the water. Her companion flew to her rescue, but in vain, and both sunk to a watery grave.

A Kentucky Infant.—There is a youth named Andrew H. Brand, living on Green river, near Ramsey, in Davis county, Ky., who is described as follows: "He is a 'perfect monster' in size, and is justly entitled to the appellation of the 'Kentucky infant,' being only fifteen years old, five feet three inches high, and measures six feet in circumference around the waist, three feet six inches around the thigh, two feet six inches around the calf of the leg, two feet two inches around the arm, and weighs five hundred pounds. He is another evidence of the extreme fertility of the growth of Kentucky and of the luxuriant magnificence with which she does up things when she tries."

Observance of the Sabbath.—The Sheriff of London repeats an old maxim of a puritan divine, that, "if the Sabbath is well heeded, it will not reveal out during all the week." He has learned from the confessions of most of the prisoners, that their crimes originated in Sabbath-breaking.

An Interesting Fact.—There were present in St. John's Church, at the funeral of Mrs. Madison, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Morris, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, who was a witness of the deceased lady's first marriage to Dr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, and again of her marriage to Mr. Madison; and also Mrs. R. Brand Lee and Mrs. N. B. Van Zandt, of this city, who were the bridesmaids at her second wedding.—Washington Republic.

Six Persons Drowned.—Six persons were drowned at the mouth of Holl's Creek, in Brecken county, (Ky.) during a storm on the night of Monday the 9th instant. The heavy rains raised the creek so fast as to overflow the bottom land, and carry off the house in which these persons were sleeping, without giving them sufficient warning to make their escape. Two of the unfortunate individuals were named DeMoss; the names of the others not ascertained.—Haysville Eagle.

The laws of the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 2600 copies, weigh over seven tons and a half. If these laws are not valuable, it will certainly not be for the want of weight.

A Healthy City.—The entire number of deaths in New London, Ct., for the year ending July, 1849, was, according to the Chronicle, 98. This is believed to be the smallest bill of mortality for a population of between 10,000 and 11,000 which can be found in the United States or in any part of the world.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

ALL persons interested in the estates of persons who have died in Adams county, whose estates are subject to the payment of the Collateral Inheritance Tax, are hereby notified that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of 10th April, 1849, the Register of Wills of the County is required to issue a citation to Executors, Administrators, and Heirs, in every such Estate, and enforce payment by suit, and that in all cases, if said tax is not paid before the time limited in said act, interest at the rate of 12 per centum is required to be charged from the death of the decedent.

In all cases of persons who have died since the passage of said act, or shall die, whose estates are subject to said tax, the sum of 5 per centum is to be allowed, if the same is paid within three months, but if not paid within one year, 12 per centum is to be charged as interest thereon.

In all Estates subject to said tax, where letters of Administration have not been issued, the heirs and persons interested are notified that if there is further delay, an Administrator will be appointed to collect and pay over said tax.

WM. W. HAMERSLEY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
May 21, 1849.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE subscriber has just received, at his old stand, a new STOCK OF GOODS, which, having been purchased towards the close of the market season, (Goods having fallen considerably,) he is enabled to offer at much reduced prices. It embraces a full and well-selected assortment of

**SPRING AND SUMMER
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware, &c.,**

which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing.

J. M. STEVENSON.

April 30.

**\$1 75 for a Whole Summer
Suit!!!**

(COAT, VEST & PANTS.)

MARCUS SAMSON

RETURNS his thanks to his old customers, and informs them and the public generally that he has within a few days returned from the cities with a new supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

of all kinds. His prices are astonishingly low, and so low that persons at a distance even would save money and be well paid for their time and trouble in coming to his store in Gettysburg, to purchase their summer clothing. As he sells for Cash, and has but one view, he has no hesitation in publishing a list of his prices. He purchases for cash, and as his expenses are comparatively small, and he is satisfied with small profits, and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment. The careful attention of the public is invited to the following prices:

COATS—Fine Cloth and Dress, from \$5 to \$16; Business, from \$2 50 to \$6; Cloth Sack, \$3 50 to \$8; Linen Summer \$1 to \$1 50; Fine Cassimer, \$3 to \$5 50; Tweed \$1 25 to \$1 50; Cassinet, \$3 50 to \$4 50.

PANTS—Double Mill'd Cassimere, from \$2 50 to \$4 50; Single Mill'd Cassimere, \$2 to \$3; Summer Cloth \$1 25 to \$2; Linen Drilling, \$1 to \$1 50; Cassinet \$1 to \$2 50; Cotton, 62 1/2 cts. to \$1 25.

VESTS—Silk, from \$1 50 to \$3; Satin, \$1 50 to \$3 50; Merino and Cashmere, \$1 to \$2; Bombazine, \$1 to \$1 50; Marcelline, 50 cts. to \$1 75; Cassimere and Cloth \$2 to \$2 50.

In addition he has for sale Gloves, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirts, (a large supply, from 50 cts. to \$2 each,) Drawers, a great variety of Under Shirts, &c., &c. Also a large stock of Fancy Goods, Steel Beads, Jewelry, Caps, Slouch Hats, Gaiter Shoes, Dish Covers, Horse Hats, Pistols, with a few Gothic Thirty-hour and Eight day CLOCKS. He cannot enumerate more in the limits of an advertisement, but requests ALL to call at his Store and examine his stock, which he is satisfied is the cheapest ever brought to Gettysburg. Remember the Variety and One Price Store of MARCUS SAMSON, in York street, opposite the Bank.

He has also on hand Two Second-hand BUGGIES, one CARRIAGE, and a HORSE, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

He has also a fine crop of GRASS which he will dispose of.

May 21.

**D. McCONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

He has also a fine crop of GRASS which he will dispose of.

May 21.

**AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.**

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburgh, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

**WM. B. McLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

LADIES?

The prettiest Calicoes, Gingham, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE, by the subscriber, a few **Hathaway Cook Stoves.**

June 11.

JUST received—Fresh SHAD, HERRING and MACKEREL, by the Barrel, or retail, at STEVENSON'S Store.

April 30.

**NEW GOODS,
At prices that cannot be beat.**

GEORGE ARNOLD,

At the old and well known Stand, has just received, and is now opening, as usual, as large and well selected a STOCK OF GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time; consisting of:

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, &c.,
Lughorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c.**

All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. We will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell Goods "Thirty per cent." cheaper than any other establishment—but we will confine ourselves to the plain facts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be sold elsewhere. Our prices are uniform, and we warrant all Goods sold to be as represented.

The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very hand-some selection of

Silks and Fancy Goods

generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 9.

**COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH
PAINTING.**

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambers and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages.

as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons,

which he will sell low. All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

Jan. 8

J. G. FREY.

**Domestic Industry is the Wealth
of Nations.**

**Fresh Assortment of
HATS.**

THE subscriber has a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, which he is prepared to sell at a lower than heretofore, and much lower than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted, \$1 00

Fine Silk do. fur body, 2 00

Fine Nutria do., 3 00

Fine Monterey do., 1 00

Russia do., 2 00

Moleskin, extra quality, \$2 50 to 4 00

Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds low.

The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Terms Cash, and only one price.

S. S. McCREARY.

Gettysburg, Jan. 15.

Approved Unanimously.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

It is not our wish to trifle with the health of the community. We desire to be governed by a sacred regard to truth in whatever is here stated in relation to this extraordinary medicine; and it is this feeling of sincerity and good faith which prompts us again and again to call attention to it. We believe that no article has ever been discovered that has conferred a greater amount of benefit on the community, and the more it is known the better it is appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.

Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have been saved by the use of this medicine, and there is little doubt that if it were more generally resorted to than it is, sickness would in most cases be prevented.

New York, April 17, 1848.

This is to certify that I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for more than four years, and as a family medicine, believe them the best in the world. During that period I have had no occasion for a physician, though my daughter and wife have been very low several times.

WILSON TREADWELL, Rivington st.

Nervous Debility—Loss of Energy.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills speedily and permanently restore the declining powers of the human body. This may at first be doubted, but no fact is better established. Those who use the SOBRANET Sarsaparilla for this purpose, overlook, in doing so, a medicine far less expensive and more effectual.

Clymer, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Sir: For the last three or four years I had been gradually running down, and finally became so weak that I was unable to perform my usual labor. I was advised to try your Indian Vegetable Pills, and I am gratified to state that by the use of three or four boxes I began to feel like myself again, and am now thoroughly cured.

From my own experience I can commend your Pills to the afflicted, with confidence that they will be found a medicine of great efficacy and value.

Yours truly,

JOHN CLEVELAND.

Well Spoken of by All!

Angelia, Allegheny Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1848.

Dr. Wright, Philadelphia—Sir:

I am at a loss to express with words what has been said in praise of your Indian Vegetable Pills. All that I have said to, without exception, speak very highly of them. I have acted as your Agent here for the last two years, and have frequently used the Pills myself. I can speak from experience on the subject, and can cordially recommend them to my acquaintances, and to the public in general.

Respectfully yours,

ISRAEL N. HOWE.

Let it be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are prepared with special reference to the laws governing the human body. Consequently, they are always useful, always effective in rooting out disease. Every family should keep them at hand.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

Remember, that the original and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. STEVENSON, sole agent for Gettysburg; and by agents in all parts of the State.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Phila., 288 Greenwich st. N. Y., and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Jan. 29.

Worsell's Veget'le Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no puffing and blustering such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficacy in *Piles, Rheumatism, Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, &c.* has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AMER. For sale, price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FOWLER, Gettysburg; LILL & RILEY, New Oxford; SKEENINGER & Bu Littlestown; A. T. WRIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HOLLAND, Heidlersburg; W. R. STEWART, Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO.

Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

Jan. 29.

**GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed BARNHAWKS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRUSHING MACHINES.

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters, the renowned Saylor Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withrow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO ON HAND A

BAO & SMO. MOTO,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the nearest and best work will be made—

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, May 8.

T. WARREN.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

**CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND JEWELRY.**

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buchler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

York, April 20.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE

Worsell's Veget'le Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no puffing and blustering such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficacy in *Piles, Rheumatism, Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, &c.* has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of TAPE WORM by the use of them.

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Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buchler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 23, 1849.

An intelligent and industrious lad, desirous of learning the Printing business, can obtain a situation in this Office.

New Post Office.

The Postmaster General has re-established the Post Office at Fountaine, in this county, and appointed Mr. SANFORD SARDEN, Post Master.

The "FRANKLIN INTELLIGENCER" is the title of a new Whig paper commenced in Chambersburg, and edited by H. A. MISH, late of Mercersburg. Its appearance is very handsome, and we have no doubt it will be an interesting paper, and a strong advocate of Whig principles. We wish its proprietors success. We hope, however, on account of old associations, to see the veteran "Repository" still in the van.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, for August, has already made its appearance. It fully sustains its high character for artistic beauty and interesting articles.

GONEX is also out already with his LADY'S BOOK. Its embellishments are numerous, and some of them very handsome.

NATHAN SARGENT, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Recorder of the General Land Office, in the room of Mr. Laughlin, removed. An excellent appointment. He is the well-known "Oliver Oldschool" of the U. S. Gazette.

John D. Buck, Clerk of the Baltimore and Cuba Copper Works, on the south side of the Basin, at Baltimore, was murdered last night week in his office, while writing at his desk. He was shot through the head. His dead body was found in the morning. The report of the gun was heard in the night, but nothing of the kind suspected. The object of the murder was not robbery, as some money was found on his person. Thomas Davis, one of the workmen, has been arrested on suspicion.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad is to be re-laid with new T rail, and it is expected will be finished in time to form the connection with the York and Cumberland road. It is estimated to cost \$250,000, which the Company secures by lien on the first receipts from the road.

The building occupied by the family of Gen. Walbach, at the Arsenal, a few miles this side of Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon last. One of the family was with difficulty removed, being confined by sickness. The furniture was saved.

The number of deaths in the Ohio penitentiary, at Columbus, in one week, was 103, out of 425 convicts. It was disappearing at the last accounts.

The barn of Mr. David Washabaugh, on Federal Hill, near Chambersburg, was burnt on Thursday week. The loss is estimated at \$2500—no insurance.

The cholera broke out at the Almshouse, three miles from Baltimore, on the 11th, and up to the 20th, there were 81 cases and 44 deaths.

Two severe thunder storms passed over the city of Philadelphia on Saturday week, which blew down a number of frame buildings, sheds, trees, &c. The rain fell in torrents.

Another disgraceful riot occurred in Moyamensing, Philadelphia county, on Saturday night week. Several persons were very severely, if not fatally injured.

Letters from Col. Bonneville, in command at Fort Kearney, Indian country, states that the cholera has entirely desolated the Pawnee villages. The Indians would be attacked while hunting, and die on their hunting grounds.

Col. H. S. Macree, of the U. S. Army, died at St. Louis, of cholera, on the 15th inst. He was an invincible and accomplished officer.

Capt. George Hooper, captain of one of the Canal boats between Harrisburg and Hollidaysburg, died a few days ago very suddenly of cholera. He had left Harrisburg the day previous in good health. Several hands in another packet were attacked with cholera on the 14th, one of whom died.

We are informed that the cholera has made its appearance in the interior of this State, along the line of the Penna. Rail Road route, several cases being reported to have occurred in Huntingdon county, in the town of Alexandria. It may possibly arise from emigrants just from shipboard, seeking employment on the work, and the disease itself may partake more of the ship fever than cholera, which must now bear the brunt of every other imperfectly understood disease.

The Rev. Dr. Klein, a noted divine of Middleburgh, the capital city of the Province of Zealand, in Holland, is now on his way to this country with 150 followers and their arrival may be daily expected. They comprise persons of different professions, and are generally in good circumstances. They will settle at Grand Haven, Ottawa county, Michigan, where there is already a very flourishing colony of Hollanders. Among the Hollanders who have arrived in this country during the last year, and settled in Michigan or Iowa, are many men who brought with them from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars in gold.—N. Y. Sun.

An Appropriate Parody.

The health officer of Savannah says to the citizens, in the language of Shakespeare improved—
lay on the line!
And find be he that first cries, Hold, enough!

The Peace Policy of the present Administration will be highly approved of by the people of the country. The nation has gathered fame enough in war to be content to repose on the laurels she has nobly won. The courage of her sons and the prowess of her arms are now acknowledged all over the world. There is no longer occasion to seek opportunities to display the one or establish the other. She may well turn her attention now exclusively to the cultivation of the arts, the improvement of agriculture, the growth of manufactures, the development of her resources, the digging of canals, the construction of railroads, the opening of rivers, the making of harbors, the spread of commerce, the encouragement of industry, and the thousand plans which present themselves to secure the welfare and happiness of the people. We should now realize the fact that "peace bath its victories no less renowned than those of war." Under the auspices of this Administration we may reasonably expect to witness this consummation. It will be the aim and design of the Administration to accomplish this result. Our patriot President has filled the measure of his military glory; his highest ambition is to see his country as great in intellect as in arms. "Peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none," is his motto. Will not a generous people assist him in carrying out this policy and strengthen him in this noble purpose?—ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Frauds on the Public Works.

The Hon. Jesse Miller, editor of the Harrisburg Keystone, referring to arrangements due on the public works, makes the following significant admission:

"In the first place we have no hesitation in attributing the existence of such a large debt to the extravagant manner in which the public works have, for some time back, been managed, and in some cases to direct fraud. Had a skillful and economical course been pursued, in regard to them, the treasury would now be in a better condition, by at least two hundred thousand dollars. This is in truth, a low estimate."

So much for Locofoco management!—The truth will come out of the Sacraments of Locofocoism—by accident.

The following toast was given by the Hon. JOHN REED, at the Whig celebration in Carlisle, on the 4th of July. It is the sentiment of a true Whig, and will find a ready response in the hearts of all who love Whig principles:

By Hon. John Reed. Our Principles—I would rather the party would sink with genuine Whig principles, than swim by dodging them.

Mr. F. A. Packard, lately appointed President of Girard College, has declined the situation. The wide field of usefulness open before him in the Publication department of the American Sunday School Union, has induced this course.

Mr. George H. Waesche, of Double Pipe Creek, who started sometime last spring for California, as President of the Baltimore and Frederick Trading and Mining Company, died at Panama, on his way to the Gold Region.

The Cholera is still raging at New York and Philadelphia, but not to the extent it has been in the West.

At New York, on Thursday, 87 new cases are reported, and 36 deaths; on Friday, 83 cases and 23 deaths.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday, 53 cases and 22 deaths; on Friday, 49 cases and 23 deaths.

At Cincinnati, on Thursday, 201 deaths, 102 of which were of cholera. The disease is decreasing, and business is beginning to revive.

At St. Louis, the epidemic is decreasing—there being but 84 deaths on Wednesday, 50 of which were of cholera.

Fire at Allegheny City.

On Monday last, a fire broke out in Allegheny city, which consumed thirty buildings, mostly frame, and raged with great violence for about four hours. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The flames extended from Gay alley to Ohio street, west to the Commons, and east to the Diamond. Dr. Swift's Church, a beautiful edifice, was entirely consumed. The Allegheny firemen refused to play upon the fire, owing to some dispute with the authorities, about their annual appropriation, and endeavored also to prevent the Pittsburgh firemen from doing so. Several fights occurred, but nothing serious. Mr. M. A. Knox, chief director of one of the fire companies, was arrested on the following day, charged with having caused the riot, and inducing the firemen to withhold their aid in subduing the flames.

Trouble Brewing in France.

The Police has prohibited altogether the sale of Journals in the streets. About twelve hundred families are thrown out of support. The true object is to prevent the workmen from buying Journals. They are too poor to subscribe for them. There is cause for fear that the Government will precipitate another revolution here. The fermentation has commenced among the workmen, who were entirely quiet on the 13th. If it does break out again it will be serious. This last measure of suppression of the sale of newspapers, has caused a great excitement. The workmen say, we had nothing to do with M. Ledru Rollin's insurrection: why does the Government punish us for it?

Minnesota.

There are three papers published in the territory, all Whig, and all very ably conducted. The Locofocos have no paper there. The Whig government officers are all very popular, as is also the late delegate, Mr. H. H. Sibley, who is a Whig, and who, it is said, will be one of the U. S. Senators when the territory becomes a State. The fourth of July was celebrated for the first time at St. Paul's in grand style, by a procession, in which the authorities joined, Governor and all. St. Paul's is a fur trading post, and is almost constantly visited by Indians from far and near.

The Boston Courier states that the Merrimack Manufacturing Company of Lowell have at the present moment in their employ, in the mills and print works, about 2300 males or females, not one of whom was, on Monday last, off from work on account of sickness.

Henry Clay and the Ohio Free Soilers.

The following letter was addressed by Henry Clay to the Free Soilers of the Western Reserve in reply to their invitation for him to participate in their recent celebration of the passage of the Ordinance of '87. It will be read with interest, for it expresses sentiments with which every true lover of the Union will heartily concur—

ASHLAND, June 16, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your official letter in behalf of the free men of the Reserve, inviting me to unite with them, at Cleveland, in celebrating the anniversary of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, on the 13th of July next. I concur entirely in opinion as to the wisdom of that great measure, and I am glad that it has secured to the States, on which it operates, an exemption from the evils of slavery. But the event of the passage of the Ordinance has never, within my knowledge, been celebrated in any one of the thirty-one years, which have since intervened. It is proposed for the first time to commemorate it. It is impossible to disguise the conviction, that this purpose originates out of the question, now EXTREMELY agitating the whole Union, of the introduction of slavery into New Mexico and California. While no one can be more opposed than I am to the extension of slavery into those new territories, either by the authority of Congress or by individual enterprise, I should be unwilling to do any thing to increase the prevailing excitement. I hope that the question will be met in a spirit of calmness and candor, and finally settled in a manner to add strength and stability, instead of bringing any danger to the existence of our Union. In all our differences of opinion, we should never forget that never that we are fellow citizens of one common and glorious country, nor to exercise mutual and friendly forbearance.

But, gentlemen, waiving all other considerations, indispensable engagements will prevent my attendance on the occasion which you have done me the honor to invite me.

With great respect, I am
Your friend and ob't servant,
H. CLAY.

Good Advice.

We carefully abstained from publishing any of the multitude of recipes (for cholera) which have appeared, since the Albany Evening Journal, because a single wrong figure or word might do fatal mischief. We have had occasion to correct several such errors—the one the other day, where the recipe directed the use of ten or fifteen grains of morphia, instead of the tenth or fifteenth part of a grain. Of course skillful chemists, druggists, and physicians would discover the mistake, but not so the uninitiated. Ninety-nine out of every hundred who would read the recipe would dose themselves with what would be quite as fatal as the most violent attack of the disease sought to be cured.

We can only repeat, what we have said over and over again, place no reliance upon any of the thousand "infallible remedies" offered, unless you know them to be put up and prescribed by competent druggists or physicians. This taking powerful medicines is a matter of life and death, and should be dealt with accordingly.

Minnesota.

It may be proper to keep ourselves familiarized with the names of the new editions made from time to time to our political family. Minnesota is the youngest. She is a promising infant and preserves the family likeness.

"Since this new territory has received a regular government," says the Pittsburgh Gazette, "number of tourists have visited it, and emigrants are flocking in. From all the accounts we have seen of it, and from some personal knowledge of those high latitudes, we have no doubt that Minnesota will, in a few years, possess a large, intelligent and highly moral population, and that as much real, substantial happiness will be enjoyed there as in any portion of our wide Union. It will not be as wealthy a State as some others, but living will be cheap, and artificial wants limited, while it will be among the healthiest climates in the world.—There are settlements now up as high as 46 degrees, and thriving villages and pleasant farm houses greet the eye of the traveller. The Fever and Ague, that scourge of more southern portions of the West, is unknown there."

While multitudes are hastening with eager avidity to California, lured on by the prospect of gold treasures, others, less ambitious yet probably more considerate, are taking up their abodes in the new and pleasant glades of Minnesota. Fortunate land of ours! Happy indeed in its ample territories, its fertile soil, its healthful climate—capable of receiving and of sustaining untold millions, giving a home to the exile and plenty to the destitute; and happiest of all in securing to her children the inestimable birthright of freedom, with all its ennobling prerogatives!

The capacious bosom of the West, teeming with productive elements, awaits the coming of multitudes. A future empire reposes there in embryo. From our station on the seaboard we can hear the murmur of progressive life and activity beyond the Mississippi. By an inherent energy of reproduction territories arise, pass into the organization of States, and become the prolific parents of other States. It knows no cessation. Onward and onward the impulse moves. And so it must! move on until the measure of a destiny is fulfilled, unequalled in its greatness in all the tide of the times, and more imposing in its grandeur than any thing which history has recorded or Fancy has conceived.—Balt. Amer.

Another Cargo of Wives.

The Liverpool Albion states that a ship is forthwith to be despatched to California with a cargo of the fair sex, under the assured prospect that those who espouse them will pay their passage in their weight of gold. The cargo has been anticipated by some enterprising citizen of New York, but the English speculator relies on his cargo of madmen turning out a superior sample, in which case he will command the market.

We copy the following curious marriage announcement, which we find in the New York Sun, on account of its novel, graphic, and original style:

"July 24, 1849, by the Rev. Dr. Stockton, at his residence, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jane street, Deacon Vanburen, formerly cartman, of No. 33 Water street, to the widow Mrs. Ellen Binsell, keeper of a large wholesale cracker store, in Greenwich avenue, New York, both of this city."

Sin is like a bee, with honey in its mouth, but a sting in its tail.

Conrad Vintner, the murderer of Mrs. Cooper, was executed at Baltimore on Friday. He made a full confession of his guilt. Probably 20,000 persons (men, women and children) of all ages, hues, &c., were spectators—to gratify their morbid appetite for such an exhibition.

Wood was executed at New York on the same day, for the murder of his wife. He had been twice respited, but at last suffered the penalty of the law. He made no confession.

Too Proud to Beg.—We learn from the Annapolis Republican of the 14th, that a white man in a starving condition was found in the woods a short distance from that city on Sunday, the 8th inst.—He was so exhausted by sickness and hunger when discovered, that he was unable to move, and could scarcely articulate, but after a while good food and good treatment brought him to his senses, as his attendant supposed, but a sudden change occurred, and he died the ensuing night. On the Sheriff asking him his name he handed him a slip of paper with the following written upon it, in an excellent hand, with pencil:

"William Walker, State of New York, who prefers death to dishonor. He dies a hungry death, and such a painful one as starvation produces, being taken sick—out of money—will not degrade the American i. e. to beg or steal."

A Death-Bed Contract.—There lives in Covington, Ky., (or did yesterday,) a man worth about \$60,000, who lies upon what may be, and probably will be, his death-bed. Like many of us, he does not like to die, yet the future he does not think so much of as the worldly treasure he is to leave behind. Physicians he utterly despises, and has, during his present illness, suffered on without their aid; but the excessive bodily pains that he has of late experienced, forced him on Saturday to send for one. On the arrival of the doctor he submitted his proposition, viz: He agreed to give the doctor three thousand dollars if he would restore him to health, to be decided by three citizens of Covington—but if he died, the doctor was to pay three hundred dollars to such heir (unknown) as he should name in his will; and positively asserted that not one dime more would he risk. Three thousand dollars was as much as his life was worth. The doctor would not accede to the terms in black and white, but finally compromised in writing, on two thousand dollars if he saved him, and if not, he was to have no fee. We very much fear our friend, the Doctor, from what we hear of the condition of "Old Avarice," will, or has lost the two thousand dollars.—Cincinnati Eng. 10th.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	4 62 to 4 75
Wheat,	-	1 03 to 1 05
Rye,	-	56 to 58
Coro,	-	56 to 60
Oats,	-	25 to 30
Beef Cattle,	-	6 00 to 7 25

DIED.

On the 13th inst. near New Oxford, Mrs. CATHERINE LINK, wife of Mr. Nicholas Link, aged 47 years 2 months and 13 days.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 20th day of August next, viz:

The second account of Michael Harner and Abraham Harner, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Harner, deceased.

The first and final account of John Brough, Administrator of the estate of William Yeatts, deceased.

The first and final account of John Brough and Nancy Walker, Executors of the last will and testament of William Long, deceased.

The account of James Bigham, Executor of the last will and testament of John Bigham, deceased.

The first and final account of James M'Divitt, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry M'Divitt, deceased.

The first and final account of Hugh G. Scott, Executor of the last will and testament of Wm. Quinn, deceased.

The first account of John Hoover, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Foster, deceased.

The first and final account of Samuel Miller, Administrator of the Estate of John Wilson, deceased.

The first and final account of James D. Paxton, Executor of the last will and testament of Rev. William Paxton, D. D., deceased.

The first account of Joseph Walker, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Walker, deceased.

The first and final account of Michael Saltzger, Executor of the last will and testament of John Saltzger, deceased.

The second and final account of Henry Colehouse, Administrator, de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Adam Knoff, deceased.

The first and final account of Wm. B. Brandon, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Brandon, deceased.

The first and final account of Emanuel Pitzer, Executor of the last will and testament of Christina Glosner, deceased.

The first and final account of Henry Overholser, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Overholser, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERLY, REGISTER.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
July 23, 1849.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Voters in Adams county friendly to the present National and State Administrations, are requested to assemble in their respective Townships and Boroughs, at the places at which township Elections are held, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, then and there between the hours of 3 and 6 in the afternoon, to elect TWO DELEGATES to represent each township and borough in said county, in COUNTY CONVENTION, which is hereby called to assemble at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 6th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled at the next election.

By order of the County Committee,
A. R. STEVENSON, Chairman.
July 19.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his Valuable Property, situated in the Village of BENDERSVILLE, Adams county, Pa., consisting of

A large two-story Brick STOREHOUSE.

and a DWELLING attached, 24 feet front by 34. Without exception it is one of the best situations in town. The room is sufficiently large to open a LARGE STORE—the dimensions being 18 by 33 feet, two-story. The dwelling has just recently been erected, and for convenience and comfort cannot be surpassed, as the subscriber had it put up under his own supervision.—ALSO,

4 Acres & 108 Perches of Land, improved, fronting on one of the main streets, calculated to be laid out in

18 Building Lots,

containing 1/2 of an Acre each. The property will pay a good interest to the purchaser. An interview can be had of the subscriber, who is living on the premises.
OLIVER P. HOUSE.
Bendersville, July 15.

Printers and Publishers.

OF scribes are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash. As they are determined that their INK shall recommend itself, they only solicit ONE TRIAL of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. A circular containing prices, &c., will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for Cash on City Agents accepted.

PUBLISHERS of Newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of \$2 and sending us a copy of paper, by remitting \$5 at any time will receive a 30 lb keg of EXTRA News Ink.

ADAMS & CO.,
Steam Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia.
Agents for the sale of new and second hand Printing materials.
July 23.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are distinguished for their perfect adaptation to the human body. In their operation, they do exactly what nature does, and nothing more. They have a four-fold action, upon the lungs, skin, kidneys and bowels. Hence their peculiar power over disease.

By promoting perspiration, they break up Colds, Coughs, Rheumatic Complaints, Pain in the Back, Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Erysipelas, &c. The action of the Pills on the kidneys is such as to make them a valuable lithotropic. Dropsy, Gravel, and Female Complaints, arising from obstructions at certain periods, are speedily removed by their use.

A free Expectoration from the Lungs is excited by the use of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, thus removing Pulmonary Complaints, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Soreness and Tightness of the Breast, Coughs, Sore Throat, &c.

By their action on the Stomach and Bowels, the Pills cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Flatulency, Costiveness, Favors of all kinds, Pleurisy, Headache, Giddiness, Dysentery, Piles, and all disorders of the intestines.

Taken in small doses, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills become an Alternative Medicine, of great searching efficacy, for the cure of Soreness of all kinds; Tetters, Tumors, Jaundice, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, Rachi, Pains in the Bones, &c.

These Pills also thoroughly break up Influenza, in which complaint they are extremely valuable. In Bilious Complaints, these Pills exercise a complete mastery. Hence Fever and Ague is speedily cured by the use of them. In the Western and Southern States, where this disease mostly prevails, these Pills go like an avalanche. While they are cheaper than the fever and ague remedies in general, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have been pronounced superior to them all. Indeed, it would appear that if there is one complaint over which these Pills have more power than another, it is Fever and Ague.

For destroying and expelling Worms, no Vermifuge is superior to these Pills. Although we have not taken pains to make this fact public, the merit of the medicine itself has acquired for it an extensive reputation and sale for the removal of Worms. Administered to adults or children, the effect of the Pills is equally radical and decisive. All who suffer from Worms should, by all means, use Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

In fact, no one can go amiss in the use of this medicine. They are as natural to the body as food is. A trial will convince the sceptical that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, far from being a common "quack nostrum," are decidedly the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Remember, that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. STEVENSON, sole Agent for Gettysburg; and by Agents in all parts of the State. Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Phila., 285 Greenwich st., N. Y., and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

July 23.

It is estimated that at least 100 persons fell victims to the heat, week before last, in Boston and vicinity.

FRESH GOODS!

ABRAHAM ARNOLD

HAS just received from the Cities a fresh supply of

GOODS.

of every variety, which he will dispose of CHEAPER than has ever been done in Gettysburg! He advises the people to call and take a peep at them.

Gettysburg, July 16.

NOTICE.

ANY persons having claims of any kind against the farm which I purchased from Benjamin Schriver, Esq., situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, containing 102 Acres, are desired to present the same to the subscriber, on or before the first day of August next.—On those Bonds standing back, no interest will be paid until due, and demanded from the subscriber on the first of April, 1850.

JOSEPH TROSTLE.

Tyrone township, July 16, 1849.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE School Directors of Huntingdon township, Adams county, will meet at the Academy in Petersburg, on Saturday the 4th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to receive proposals for building a BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE, in Sub-District No. 5, in said township, the house to be built one story high, 24 feet by 28 feet, on the same plan, and in the same manner as School house No. 6, (called Sadler's School house,) the contractor to find all the materials. Persons wishing to contract for the building can view said House, and be prepared to lay in proposals on the day of meeting. Builders are requested to attend.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH WIEMAN, Sec'y.

July 9.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, the following property, viz:

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with a one-story wing building, and Lot or Ground, with a well of water at the door, and STABLE and other improvements thereon—made as the property of Tobias Ritter's Heirs.

—ALSO—

A TWO STORY DOUBLE HOUSE,

containing nine rooms and a Kitchen, and Lot or Ground, with other improvements thereon—made as the property of Adam Pritts, of Ohio. Both these properties are situated in the most pleasant and business part of East Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa.

HE WILL ALSO SELL HIS

FARM,

CONTAINING ABOUT

125 Acres of Patented Land,

about the one-half of which is cleared, and under good fence, the greater part in Clover and other grass; the other half being good Timber-Land—such as Oak, Pine, Chestnut, &c.; the improvements being a Log and Weather-boarded

TWO STORY HOUSE,

PURIFY!

PURIFYING - PURIFYING!
FOR LIFE AND HEALTH ARE IN THE BLOOD
 The Purifier of the Blood that begins to purify
 as soon as Purifying and Healing Virtue is
BRANT'S INDIAN
PURIFYING EXTRACT.
 This Purifier is wholly prepared from Vegetables
 and is a most accurate, and long standing disease
 killer. It will not only killing, purging, sickening, or de-
 pressing the system, strengthen, invigorate, make
 the blood and give new vigor and new life to
 the system.

HUNDREDS - THOUSANDS
 have recovered the past and present years, of disease
 and debility. *(See Further)* - and such cures were

**Four Times Less Quantity, and at
Five Times Less Cost.**

This medicine can be cured by Serravallo's, or any other, than it has yet offered to the public.
It is, however, impossible to push it to the world, as
MANY THOUSANDS
that are now suffering and enjoying good health, who
have been subjected to the purifying and
beneficial use of Brand's Eucalypti Purifier. This PORT-
LAND CEMENT

THE WORST SCORFULEX,
and all acute discharges of the blood, viz.: Scald-Head,
Rhubarb Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face,
Painful Ulcers, Costiveness, Mercutrial Discharges,
Laws & Lupus, Pains in the Back, Side, and Limbs,
Rheumatism, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFECTED

[illegible]

Most Horrid Scrofula—
 That evil has been cured since the world was created;
 It's often cured by few things less of Brann's
 than by his Cures. Thus, a cure of one half
 a bottle of *oil* *hoyels* was cured by *THE* *TIME*
and *was* *quarrel*. For full particulars, see *Pamphlet*.
 —Mr. *Hu-kim-stee* told me he had been confined to his
 bed for years, and was expected to live *ten* *four* *four*
hoyels, when he was cured by using *THE* *TIME*
 his neck was cut by *THE* *TIME* of *THE* *TIME* to *THE* *TIME*
THE *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME*
 the use of *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME*
THE *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME*
 there was on him to *THE* *TIME*.

Twelve Large, Deep, Discharging Ulcers,
 —In the *first* *THE* *TIME* he was, enabled him to *THE* *TIME*
 he tried to *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME*
 the second *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME*
 the first bottle enabled him to walk two miles, and that
 the use of

ONLY TWELVE BOTTLES.

THE *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME* *THE* *TIME*
 cured all the *THE* *TIME* and restored him to health and

This cure is certified to by EULSTER RESPECTABLE WITNESSES, — by Doct Thos Williams, one of the most respectable physicians of Rome—by Mr G. R. BROWN, a well known physician of the same place—by Messrs. Russell & Leona, wholesale and retail druggists, and by several other persons all residents of Rome

SCROFULA & ERUPTIONS.

Dr THOMAS HUNT, druggist, Auburn, N Y wrote in Jan 1840, that the antiseptic excellence of BRANT'S Ointment was manifest in his treatment of Scrofula, Remedies, and that he purifier of the blood, SARSAPARILLA "may Lock out" it.

He said on the 20th of July, 1840, that a gentleman asked him opinion as to what he had better give his child for the eruption of his face. He recommended BLAND INDIAN MEDICINE from his own personal knowledge of its purifying and healing virtues, in such diseases; and one or two bottles effected a cure.—He also recommends the use of BRANT'S Ointment, and says, "it will remove every mark of Scrofula in the glands of the neck."

The French word *scrophule* on boils, scabs, and large tumors formed under the ears and the general health un-

KEVER-SORE THROAT.
—The Rev. Archibald Dunlop, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Avenue B, Morris Co., N. Y. writes me as follows: I have just received a letter from Mr. Chas. Dunlap, relative to the cure of his Fever Sore. You may do it now and what it states, for he is a Christian man, and I have no doubt that he will do it. Some time since he had to have one of his legs cut off, to save his life. In consequence of a Fever Sore. The other leg is being now affected, and about to be amputated. I recommended Dr. Rank's Medicine. READ HIS NEWS. His experience is that it cured him. I shall soon try Dr. RANK'S MEDICINE. I placed all sorts of trust on your recommendation that Medicine, and I can now say, that with life blessing "O God, it has effected a cure of my leg." See Pamphlet for full particulars.

Chronic Rheumatism.
I am 30 years of age. I live in Brooklyn, N. Y. and have been for 30 years. I have tried Rank's Medicine, and find it to be the best. I have been cured of recent and long standing Rheumatism, and have been effectively cured.

LEVER COME AINT

Port. Nelson, Holland. **WILLIAM & CO.** One of the oldest and most respectable physicians was afflicted with **Liver Complaint** many years, and was perfectly cured by using **Woods' Purifying Effect**. We could name hundreds of other cases, also cured.

MAKING SORE MOUTH, LUCURNEA, &c.

Byron, Greece Feb. 2^d N. Y. October 19, 1847.

MESSRS. M. WILLIAMS & CO. Some time ago, my wife became so debilitated from the effects of a severe cold, that she was unable to stand and her child cried for worms any hour of the day. The medical treatment was varied according to the advice and prescription of the most eminent physicians, but all was exhausted in useless efforts. She became so very weak, that she was unable to nurse her child, and I was obliged to buy Mummy Balm, she would not touch it, she grew poorer, but by the use she had made of it, she had been perfectly cured. The cure was so rapid, that she was able to nurse all her children, and I was enabled to carry out all my business. We are now in thirty pounds less than we were when we first began, and the cure is recommended to all who are afflicted with the same complaint.

[illegible]

NOTICE.
THIS is to give notice that a partnership, in accordance with the Law of Mortgage Extension, in the subscriber and K. Mc KEAY, Esq. last entered into a legally binding contract, and they have for several years, in which the subscriber has been at all times engaged either alone or in partnership with others, has been placed in the hands of K. Mc KEAY, Esq. to be conducted by him to completion, the said subscriber having transferred to him all his property at all times.

JAMES COOPER
 April 2, 1842 3m
Printing of every description,
 Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office

RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.) has issued the following response to the appointment of a Fast Day by the National Executive:

To the Ministers and Members of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.:

BELOVED BRETHREN: In view of the ravages of the pestilence; of our violations of the law of God; of the judgments of Heaven, by flood and fire, upon our people; and of the withholding of spiritual influences to so great a degree from the Church, our General Assembly set apart the 28th of last June as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

But still the ravages of the pestilence are increasing and extending, and the President of the United States has appointed the first Friday of August as a day of national "fasting, humiliation, and prayer," on which, as a people, through Jesus Christ our Lord, "to implore the Almighty, in his own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us."

And lest any of you should deem the keeping of the one day a reason for the neglect of the other, on the advice of several brethren, I would hereby express to you my conviction that the keeping of the day set apart by our Chief Magistrate will be in entire accordance with the uniform history and custom of our church, and with the spirit of the recommendation of the last Assembly.

And I would hereby affectionately advise all our Ministers and Churches sacredly and in true faith to consecrate the third day of August next to the great purposes of its appointment.

NICHOLAS MURRAY,
Moderator of the General Assembly.
Elizabethtown, July 11, 1849.

A Prayer by Kossuth, the President of Hungary.—The following prayer offered by Kossuth will be interesting to our readers. It was offered by him kneeling amid the multitude, at the grave of the Magyar heroes who fell in the battle of Rappany, and was originally published in the Opposition, a journal of Pesth:

Almighty Lord! God of the warriors of Arpad! Look down from thy starry throne upon thy imploring servant, and from whose lips the prayer of millions ascends to thy Heaven, praising the unsearchable power of thine Omnipotence. O God, over me shines thy sun and beneath me repose the relics of my fallen heroic brethren; above my head the sky is blue, and under my feet the earth is dyed red with the holy blood of the children of our ancestors. Let the animating beams of thy sun fall here, that flowers may spring up from the blood, so that these hells of departed beings may not moulder unadorned. God of our fathers and God of the nations! hear and bless the voice of our warriors, and which the arm and the soul of brave nations thunder to break the iron hand of tyranny as it forges its chains. As a free man I kneel on these fresh graves, by the remains of my brothers. By such a sacrifice as theirs Thy Earth would be consecrated were it all stained with sin. O God! on this holy soil, above these graves, no race of slaves can live. O Father! Father of our fathers! Mighty over myriads! Almighty God of the Heaven, the Earth and the Seas! From these bones springs a glory whose radiance is on the brow of my people. Hallow their dust with Thy grace, that the ashes of my fallen heroic brethren may rest in peace! Leave us not, Great God of battles! In the holy name of the nations, praised be Thy Omnipotence.—Amen.

Kossuth and the Jews.—It is related of Kossuth that he paid a visit to the Jewish Synagogue at Grosswanden while the Israelites were at prayer. After the service was over, he addressed them in his peculiar style, and requested forgiveness, in the name of the nation, for the unjust acts done and burdens imposed upon their race during so many centuries; he thanked them for their bravery and devotion to the public cause, and gave them a solemn assurance that from henceforth the law would acknowledge no distinctions between individuals based upon a difference of religious belief.

Good Natured Politics.—In Indiana, the canvass for Governor is conducted in a manner that deserves to be remembered. The Brookville American says:

Mason and Wright are canvassing the State very pleasantly together. They ride, eat and sleep together, nothing personal and unpleasant occurring to mar their kind feelings for each other. They are both professors of religion, and members of the same church. This is the first instance in the history of our State when both candidates travel and speak together. Their arrangements are for each to speak one hour, and then to close with a half hour speech from each, making in all three hours.

Marrying Early.—Lieut. Lynch, in his notice of the Jews of Tiberias, on the sea of Galilee, says:—"The females marry very early. There was one in the house, then eleven and a half years of age, who, we are assured, had been married eighteen months. Mr. Wiseman pointed out another, a mere child in appearance, ten years of age, who had been two years married. It seemed incredible."

It is stated in a late Chillicothe, Ohio, paper, that a horse was stung to death by bees, while grazing in a lot in that city. These insects, as if by preconcerted arrangement, sallied forth in a body from their hives, which were in an adjoining lot, and surrounded the animal, assailed him at all points, and put him to death in less than three hours.

Destructive Fire at Mauch Chunk.—A letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, dated Mauch Chunk, Pa., July 15, says—

I have barely time to announce that our hitherto fortunate town has been visited by a most destructive fire. It originated about 9 o'clock this morning, in a stable adjoining Mr. Paizinger's house, and a strong wind blowing at the time, the flames communicated to adjoining buildings, and in the space of three hours, the business part of the town was in ashes. Among the sufferers were Messrs. Dodson Williams—building and stock of goods consumed; J. M. Joseph, barber and hair dresser—all destroyed; John Mears, dwelling house, tin shop and stock; W. H. Fisher, saddler shop; J. Seisening's store, goods, and dwelling house; Packer & Olevines' shoe store; Asa Packer's store and dwelling house were all consumed. [Most of Packer's, Packer & Olevines' goods were saved.] On the opposite side of the street the sufferers were Messrs. Deal & Sash, clothing store, dwelling house and shop; T. Brekford, dwelling house; M. C. Conner's Union Hotel and House adjoining; County Buildings and Offices, Jail, &c. The public documents were, I believe, mostly saved. The total loss of property may be estimated at \$125,000, a portion of which was insured. Its course was east, crossing Market square, until it reached Harlan's large brick dwelling. Great praise is due to the citizens and distant friends for their efforts to subdue the flames.

A man, in attempting to gain a seat upon the cars, while in motion, as they were descending from the Nesquehoning, laden with men coming to the fire, lost his balance, and fell across the rail. The cars passed over him, severing his body almost in two. He died shortly afterwards.

At New York, the total number of deaths week before last, was nine hundred and ninety one—a greater number than ever before—against 284 in the corresponding week last year, and 702 the week previous. Of these 451 are reported as by cholera, while there were only 217 the preceding week of this disease. Of the deaths of cholera, 122 occurred in public establishments. This 991 deaths exceed the maximum week of 1832 by 194, while the cholera interments of that week were 232 more than during the past week. It must be borne in mind, however, that the present population of the city is about double what it was in 1832. The whole number of deaths by the disease, from its commencement up to Monday inclusive, was 1639. In 1832, up to the same period of the epidemic, the deaths were 2099.

Among the latest victims at New York, are Mr. James Reyburn, commission merchant; David B. Ogden, the distinguished counsellor at law; Mr. Wyckoff, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad; and Dr. A. Brainard, who became prostrated by his efforts to relieve others. Mr. Ogden expired at his residence at Port Richmond, on Wednesday morning. He was very much engaged on Friday (that hot day) in court. A walk afterwards, and an exposure to the sun, developed symptoms of disease, that led to his sudden death. Mr. Reyburn, above mentioned, was formerly of Baltimore, and was President of the St. Patrick's Society in New York.

The Physicians appear to be more frequently the victims of the epidemic than any other class, probably from their greatest exposure and the fatigue attending their professional duties. At Chicago, Buffalo and New York the names of practising physicians are mentioned as dying of cholera. In St. Louis five have died: Drs. H. Lane, Pollock, Farrer, Drake and Barbour. The first, Dr. Hardage Lane, was the foremost man of the faculty of that city.

Case of Total Depravity.—However much mankind may differ and dispute about the doctrine of "total depravity," we are sometimes, though we are glad to say seldom, compelled to behold instances where humanity has sunk into depths of degradation and depravity so appallingly low as to settle forever this disputed point. Such a case occurred a few days ago at the hospital in this city. A sick Irishman, who had fallen under the care of one of the city physicians, was found in a hut almost entirely destitute of furniture, and with no bed to lie upon but a large box with a blanket spread over it. He had suffered severely with the cholera morbus, and had drank liquor thirteen times that day. The physician had him removed to the hospital, and having provided him with food and other necessities, left the man's wife to nurse him; very shortly after the doctor left, the wife gathered up all the articles that had been procured for her husband, carried them to the nearest grog shop and pawned them for whiskey, with which she returned to where her husband lay, and immediately got beastly drunk. Her husband died the next day. Let metaphysicians dispute no more about total depravity.—Rochester American.

Two Governors in Florida.—Advices from Florida inform us that Gov. Mosely, the old Democratic executive, still holds on to his office, and intends doing so till October next. Gov. Thomas Brown, Whig, who was elected last fall, has been installed, so that Florida is blessed with two Governors.

Bishop Purcell, in an address to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Cincinnati, says: "We lose more than seventy a day, more than five hundred a week, of our Catholic population."

The Emigrants on the Plains.—Trouble with the Indians.—The Fort Kearney correspondent of the St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, of the 6th inst., under date of the 10th ult., says:—Five thousand and ninety-two wagons, at sundown last night, had moved past this place towards the golden regions of California, and about one thousand more, I think, are still behind. The fever, however, in many cases, has completely subsided, and in others a few more doses of rain will put them in a fair way of recovery. A few are daily turning back, and many more would follow suit did they not stand in fear of the ridicule that is most sure to await them on reaching home.—I mentioned in my last that a collision had taken place between a party of emigrants and some Indians, in which the latter had met with some loss. Since then more of the particulars have been made known. It appears the emigrants were from Ohio, and moving along on the Old Fort Kearney road, some eighty miles from here, when they lost two of their cattle. Upon going in search of them, they found their remains, and a party of about twenty Pawnee Loups at the same time. Presuming that the Indians had killed their cattle, which was no doubt the case, they immediately attacked them, killing five on the spot, and wounding six others. Two of the whites were also wounded, but not seriously.—Reports have just reached here that a party of Pawnees are molesting straggling emigrants on the St. Joseph road, and Maj. Clinton and Lieut. Ogile, with a company of Dragoons, have this evening gone to hunt them up. These Pawnees are the greatest scoundrels on the plains, and a good sound drubbing is the only thing that will bring them to their senses, and sooner or later they must receive it. Many cases of reported Indian outrages, however, can easily be traced to other sources, for all are not angels that are bound for the Pacific. Not a day passes that some poor fellow is not tumbled out on the prairies, bag and baggage, to shift for himself. The emigrants have suffered much from the cholera, and I understand the different roads are studded with graves, from the frontier to within 80 or 100 miles of this place, when all disease appears to be left behind.

Another Narrow Escape from Emigring Alive.—Some four or five appalling cases of this sort have occurred at Cincinnati and St. Louis, lately, in the midst of the fearful rate of mortality from the scourge. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 13th, gives the latest as follows:—"We learn from Col. Williamson, of Lockland, that a man was seized with cholera, in that town on Wednesday, and died in a few hours—or rather he was pronounced dead, and the paraphernalia of mourning was assumed. The body was laid out and placed in the coffin; but a few hours previous to the time appointed for his funeral, the man arose from his coffin, to the great terror of those around, and walked out of it in his shroud! He divested himself of the garments of the grave, and is now apparently a well man. It is needless to add that he sent the coffin back, having no further use for it. This is true, and it is another warning against too much haste in burials."

Railroad Iron.—This article is now sold in New York city, of English manufacture, at about \$12 per ton, which is death and destruction to the American manufacturer and the American laborer, in the iron workshops.

The mills now in operation only live on their old contracts, making iron ordered long ago, as in the case of the Hudson River Railroad, whose rails the Trenton and Boynton mills are making at \$68.50 per ton. This is a difference of \$25 per ton; and when the contract was made, it was made as low as the mills could afford it, or the company could get it; but the difference shows what ruin the Tariff of 1816 is creating for American labor and American ore.

The Berks & Schuylkill Journal says, that to be independent, a nation must not only make its iron, but have within its bosom, the material of which it is made, and of that material make. To be riding eternally on rails made in British workshops and by British hands, is but little better than living on British laws and customs, and surely it is paying Britain the highest tax and the highest compliment.

The Queen at a Ball.—Going it with a Rush.—The writer of the "Metropolitan Gossip," in the Liverpool Albion, and a very clever gossip or he is, thus speaks of the Queen on the night of the ball at the Duke of Norfolk's.

"Her Majesty danced nearly all night long, and an admirable dancer she is—not going through the affair as if she were at a funeral, but dancing for the genuine love of the thing. Before very long she danced her hair out of its fastenings, (what do you call the tangle?) and it fell down her back; but she did not stop to have it arranged, (which was subsequently done by two of the Ladies Lenox, the Duke of Richmond's daughters,) but went through the waltz (with the Prince, her husband, observe) to the end. Shortly afterwards she danced one of her car-rings out; it was picked up by the Marchioness of Aylesbury and given to the Duchess of Kent, who restored it to Prince Albert."

The Republic of Peru, after a lapse of twenty years of discredit, has given notice of its intention to pay the interest on its debts, and for this purpose has called in the outstanding bonds and exchanged them for others, converting the arrears of interest into twenty years bonds.

Display of Brilliance, Pearls and Gold at Saratoga.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from the United States Hotel, Saratoga, July 11th, says:—"Since my last, there have been many distinguished arrivals at this hotel. General Herrera, (ex-president of Peru,) his lady and daughter, who have expressed themselves highly delighted with this country, are here. Mrs. Herrera is a remarkably handsome woman, and dresses in the most superb style. Last evening she wore brilliants, pearls and diamonds to the amount of eight thousand dollars. The cross she wore was all brilliants, and the chain of her watch all pearls and brilliants. Above the cross was a breast-pin of pearls, and a very large one was set in the middle. Her earrings were also composed of pearls, with two brilliants in each, and her bracelets were of brilliants and gold. Her necklace was also very rich. The general himself is a very polished gentleman and exceedingly affable. The young lady is a daughter by a former wife; she is married to Edward Mickle, Esq., a Baltimorean, and a very wealthy merchant, having houses in Peru, Chili and San Francisco. He is at present in Chili. The general has another daughter, by the present lady, who is at school in Baltimore, which place he is about to visit.—There are other Spaniards of distinction here. Don Manuel Espinosa, lady and two daughters; Don Francisco Aguirre, a sugar planter, who is said to be worth one hundred thousand dollars a year, (in 1832 he lost 600 negroes by the cholera,) and Thomas Galon, an eminent jurist, who has retired, having made a large fortune. There is another foreigner, a very gentlemanly man, Don Diego Loyne."

The Richmond Republican has the following:—"Cholera among the Blacks.—Their Imprudence in Eating.—One cannot but be struck at the great disproportion in the number of whites and blacks carried off by the cholera. The latter seemed to bear the chief brunt of the visitation.—At least five blacks die to one white.—The reason is that they do not control their appetites and live prudently. If they want a thing, that is reason enough with them for having it. In addition to this, they nearly all believe that a man's time is fixed, and that it is scarcely worth his while to try and avoid it. What is amusing, even in so serious a matter as an attack of the cholera, is the uniform pertinacity with which its colored subjects will deny to their medical attendants that they have eaten anything which could make them sick. An eminent physician of our city informed us that on being called to a negro suddenly attacked with cholera, he asked him whether he had been eating fruit or vegetables. "Oh, no, Sir," was the reply, "nothing of the kind." "What have you eat no apples or cherries?"—"No, no," said the negro, "I never eat 'em at any time of the year." "Well, I believe you have," said the doctor, "and I'll prove it in a short time." The physician administered a vomit, the result of which was the ejection of about a quart of apples, stems, seed and all! "Well," said the Doctor, "I thought you told me you had not been eating apples. Look at those. Are they not apples?" "They does look like 'em, Sir." "Are they not apples?" "Yes, Sir, they are, that's a fact." "Well, how did they get into you, if you did not eat 'em?" "Please, Massa, I don't know, but I never ate anything of the kind."

The conclusion to which our medical friend came was, that "the only way to get the truth out of a negro is to vomit it out of him," and that, even then, he won't own to it.

Novel Cure for the Cholera.—There are so many certain cures for cholera, that some wit has been provoked to say, that the wonder is, that anybody dies of it. In a Paris paper we find an account of a cure, unlike any we have seen. A man's wife was attacked in the morning while he was absent. The neighbors called in a Doctor, who furnished the usual prescriptions. She, nevertheless, continued to sink till toward night, when the husband returned very much intoxicated. He forthwith threw all the phials out doors, kicked his neighbors out after them, and began to beat his wife unmercifully. The beating effected what the medicine could not—it produced a reaction—and the woman got well immediately. This is the only good effect of drunkenness we recollect to have seen chronicled.

Influence of Imagination.—In reference to cholera, as well as other diseases, there is great truth in the old adage, "Conceit can kill, Conceit can cure," as the following facts will show. A curious experiment, says the London Medical Times, was recently tried in Russia with some murderers. They were placed, without knowing it, in four beds where four persons had died of cholera. They were then told they were to sleep in beds where some persons had died of malignant cholera; but the beds were, in fact, new, and had not been used at all. Nevertheless, three of them died of the disease within four hours.

Terrible Fourth July Accident.—In Dexter, Maine, on the 4th inst., a party of young men riding in a wagon and playing with India crackers, set fire to some cartridges for cannon which they had in a box, by which they were blown up; three were killed, and three others badly burnt. Among them were four brothers named Abbott.

A Long Runaway Match.—A letter from New York to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated on Thursday, details the following incident:—"Yesterday afternoon a very handsome German girl, accompanied by a Pole, also good looking, were presented to the Mayor by an interpreter, (neither of them could speak a word of English,) but the interpreter made known to his honor the object of their visit to him, which was to request him to join them in the holy bands of matrimony. Our amiable mayor, after satisfying himself that all was right, acted as they desired, and the twin are now one. It appears they both eloped; that the parents of each objected to the marriage, so they concluded, to come to the U. S. and accomplish the purpose. They will leave again in the next steamer, and it is to be hoped they will be happy. The gentleman was desirous of remaining a few months, but the lady wanted to go and see her mother. This is about the tallest runaway match that has taken place for a long time."

The Tariff of 1816.—The ruinous Tariff of 1816 is further exemplified by the stoppage of the furnaces of the Stockbridge Iron Company.

The Berkshire (Mass.) Courier says that at the late annual meeting of this Company, it was decided not to increase the stock of iron on hand, and the consequence is, the stoppage of their furnaces on the 1st of July, and the throwing out of employ, directly and indirectly, over two hundred hands. Perhaps there is no one other interest more directly injured by the ruinous tariff than the iron interest; the percentage of labor employed to produce an hundred dollars worth of iron being far greater than that of any other great manufacturing interest of this country to produce a like amount of goods; consequently the pauper labor of Europe is brought more fully into competition with the well fed, well clothed, and well paid laborers of our own country in the iron trade.

Singular Presentation.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, speaking of the narrative of the Dead Sea Expedition, and in connection, of the death of Lieut. Dale, relates a singular presentation of Mrs. Dale, and gives the language she used at the time. The correspondent says:—"One of the gentlemen told that she had said to him on the 24th July, 'I wish you to note this day; my spirits are so oppressed, my feelings are so unaccountably strange, that I am sure some great calamity awaits me—note it, that this is the 24th July.' It was the day her husband died."

Pine Lumber in Maine.—A correspondent of the Maine People's Press, writing from Moosehead Lake, June 18, tells of having just taken across said lake, a distance of 17 miles, the largest raft of pine logs ever seen thereabouts—containing, by actual survey, twenty-one and three fourths acres. These logs are taken at different landings upon the eastern shore of the lake, and towed by steamboats across to the outlet or head of the Kennebec waters, by which they are borne to market.

The Fish Dying.—The Baltimore Patriot learns from a gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, that both sides of Chester are lined with dead fish, from the smallest to the largest size. The same phenomenon was observed during the existence of the cholera in 1832, and the causes which then existed have no doubt produced a like effect now.

Cholera among Hogs, &c.—The Cincinnati papers state that hogs, and even horses, in the street, have been smitten with the cholera, and died. The Louisville Courier, of the 13th inst. learns that Mr. Crutcheff, living about 50 miles below Cincinnati, lost about 58 of his hogs in a single night, the hogs apparently suffering great pain, and in continued cramps and spasms.

Mortality Doubled.—The whole number of deaths in New York city, during the eight weeks ending Saturday week, was 4,255, more than double the number in the corresponding period of 1848, when the total was 2,090.

Just Like Them.—The down-casters having their market for lobsters spoiled by the cholera, are packing them in ice and shipping them to Barbadoes, where they have quick sales and good prices.

War Upon Ice Cream.—The committee of Putsburg have expelled the ice cream sellers from the market houses during the prevalence of the cholera.

A Coincidence.—In Carrollton Parish, La., recently, Mr. W. E. Blackburne was nominated by the Whigs for the State Legislature, and on the same day Mr. Blackburne was killed in a street fight at Frankfort, Ky.

A tombstone in Cleveland bears only the words, "Little Charley." How much do those two words tell of a blighted hope, a withered flower, a desolated hearth. Grief is eloquent in its very silence.

One Woman Killed by Another.—We learn from the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald that a murder was lately committed in Scott county, in that State, by a Mrs. Job, a young married woman, upon the body of an elderly widow by the name of Northern. The parties met in a potato patch, when Mrs. Job drew a knife and plunged it into the breast of Mrs. Northern, who fell dead immediately. Jealousy, the green eyed monster, was the cause.

Touching incidents of the epidemic abound in our exchanges, and some also that are really shocking. The Newark Advertiser says:

"A distressing and remarkable case of mortality and family affliction is reported at Millville, N. J. A Mrs. Smith, being alarmed lest her children might have the cholera, took them on Saturday to the residence of her brother, some miles out, for safety. On Sunday morning three of the four were taken with the cholera, and lay in the embrace of death before night. They had eaten profusely of green apples and other fruit, the day previous."

Mr. Richards, Block Inspector of the Sixth Ward, St. Louis, gives some sad details, thus:—"In going through this district, he found a house situated on Carr street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, which was occupied by two or three families. In one case, the mother had died, leaving four children, the father of whom is constantly drunk; and at the time of my first visit to the house, the man was drunk and in bed with the dead woman, and is drunk now. The other case is that of a widow, having two children; she is also continually drunk. The children are therefore at the mercy of any who may interest themselves about them; a poor dependence at this particular moment."

Funny Cholera Cases.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, of Saturday, notices a cholera case in that city, quite as remarkable as some of those reported here. A woman residing at the corner of 10th and Parrish streets, was suddenly taken ill. A doctor was sent for. When he came, he said she had a severe attack of Asiatic cholera, and treated her for such; but, in the course of the afternoon another doctor was sent for, who gave her relief, by bringing to the world a beautiful daughter. We were made cognizant of a case on Sunday, which probably came nearer cholera. A man, who the evening before had been drinking freely, and had eaten twelve frogs for his supper—an unusual diet with him—was taken down in the morning, and died before night.—N. Y. Sun.

Melancholy Loss of Life by Four Ladies.—Two young ladies of the Charlotte Seminary, at Davenport, and a Mr. Strain were drowned at that place recently.—Mr. Strain plunged in to save them after they had been upset in a boat, with two girls and a boy, and, being taken with the cramp, sunk while swimming to shore with the two. He left a wife and eight children. The parents of the girls, Messrs. Ferguson and Civill, reside in New York. A party of young ladies and gentlemen was formed at Middletown, Conn., on the 10th, for the purpose of a picnic excursion to the lake in the adjoining county of Middlefield.—One of the ladies, who was to have been married on the 11th, wandered away, in company with a female friend, from the rest, and accidentally slipped down the bank into the water. Her companion flew to her rescue, but in vain, and both sunk to a watery grave.

A Kentucky Infant.—There is a youth named Andrew H. Brand, living on Green river, near Rumsey, in Davis county, Ky., who is described as follows: He is a "perfect monster" in size, and is justly entitled to the appellation of the "Kentucky infant," being only fifteen years old, five feet three inches high, and measures six feet in circumference around the waist, three feet six inches around the thigh, two feet six inches around the calf of the leg, two feet two inches around the arm, and weighs five hundred pounds. He is another evidence of the extreme fertility of the growth of Kentucky and of the luxuriant magnificence with which she does up things when she tries.

Observance of the Sabbath.—The Sheriff of London repeats an old maxim of a puritan divine, that, "if the Sabbath is well hemmed, it will not ravel out during all the week." He has learned from the confessions of most of the prisoners, that their crimes originated in Sabbath-breaking.

An Interesting Fact.—There were present in St. John's Church, at the funeral of Mrs. Madison, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Morris, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, who was a witness of the deceased lady's first marriage to Dr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, and again of her marriage to Mr. Madison; and also Mrs. R. Brand Lee and Mrs. N. B. Van Zandt, of this city, who were the bridesmaids at her second wedding.—Washington Republic.

Six Persons Drowned.—Six persons were drowned at the mouth of Holt's Creek, in Bracken county, (Ky.) during a storm on the night of Monday the 9th instant. The heavy rains raised the creek so fast as to overflow the bottom land, and carry off the house in which these persons were sleeping, without giving them sufficient warning to make their escape. Two of the unfortunate individuals were named DeMoss; the names of the others not ascertained.—Maysville Eagle.

The laws of the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 2600 copies, weigh over seven tons and a half. If these laws are not valuable, it will certainly not be for the want of weight.

A Healthy City.—The entire number of deaths in New London, Ct., for the year ending July, 1849, was, according to the Chronicle, 93. This is believed to be the smallest bill of mortality for a population of between 10,000 and 11,000 which can be found in the United States or in any part of the world.